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PADUCAH DAILY REGISTER.

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Standard, Est. April, 1884.

PADUCAH, KY., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1906

VOL 23, NO. 65

BRING S. O. TO ITS KNEES

ATTORNEY GENERAL MOODY
BELIEVES THAT HE CAN
DO THIS.

GOVERNMENT HAS AT LAST SECURED EVIDENCE

CHANGE OF PLAN INCLUDES
COMPLETE REVERSAL RE-
GARDING OFFICERS
OF LAKE SHORE.

One Official Will be Asked to Assist
Government in Forging of Evi-
dence About Standard.
—He Agrees.

Cleveland, O., July 17.—According to an unexpected turn of affairs in the investigation by the federal grand jury into the affairs of the Standard Oil company it is evident that Attorney General Moody now believes the government has at last secured evidence which will lead to bringing the Standard Oil company to its knees. The return of District Attorney Sullivan this morning from an all-day conference with the attorney-general yesterday at New York will mark a complete change in the plans of the government in connection with the fight to stamp trade discriminations in favor of giant corporations. The change of plans includes a complete reversal regarding G. J. Grammer, vice president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway. Grammer will not be indicted in this or any other federal district. Instead of this he will be asked to assist the government in forging a chain about the necks of some of the biggest Standard Oil officials in the country.

The opportunity to testify is hailed gladly by Captain Grammer. Ever since the charges against the Lake Shore railroad became public he has declared not only his willingness but his anxiety to testify regarding them. When the subpoena was served upon him shortly after his arrival in Cleveland from Chicago today he assured the government officials that any other officers connected with the Lake Shore would be on hand if wanted.

Says Records are Open to Jury.
"Yes, I have been subpoenaed and I will testify tomorrow," admitted Captain Grammer at the Hollenden tonight. "From the start I have placed myself at the service of the investigators. The records and accounts of the Lake Shore are open to them, as they are to the general public, and I will certainly do all I can in assisting the investigators to arrive at the truth in the charges so widely published. This is the chance that I wanted from the start."

The government's action may mean that it will use Grammer's information in an effort to indict higher officials at the hearing in Chicago.

At least three other Lake Shore officers will be on hand to testify when the grand jury reconvenes in the morning. These are J. L. Clark, general western freight agent, with headquarters at Chicago; Marcus C. Tully, of Cleveland, auditor of freight accounts, and H. L. Meyer, the latter's chief clerk. All three have been on the stand since the inquiry was opened, but they will be within call should the prosecution decide to summon them after Captain Grammer has been heard.

Will Assist Government.

It is expected that the testimony of Captain Grammer will occupy a large part of tomorrow's session. He will have official records of the road with him to refresh his memory if necessary and promises to afford the government every possible assistance in arriving at the truth. It is expected the inquiry would be ended tomorrow, but the decision to subpoena him is likely to prolong it for at least one day.

Most of the grand jury's time today was devoted to investigation of the charges of rebate giving in connection with the mileage allowances on tank car rentals. Officers of the Union Tank Line company, a concern subsidiary to the Standard Oil company, were put upon the grid-iron in an effort to strengthen the case of the prosecution along this

WAR NOT YET OVER

SALVADOR, HONDURAS AND
NICARAGUA ALLEGED TO
HAVE COMBINED.

AGREED TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST GUATEMALA

IF INFRINGEMENT OF TERRI-
TORIAL RIGHTS OCCURRED
PACT FORMED LAST
MARCH.

Trouble Began When Mail of Sal-
vadorean Charge in Guate-
mala Was Tampered With
—Assassination Plot.

New Orleans, July 17.—An alleged coalition of three Central American republics against Guatemala is reported in a special from Mexico City to the Times-Democrat today. The dispatch, which quotes a friend of Gen. Barillas as authority, says: Some time last March Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua entered into an offensive and defensive coalition against Guatemala, agreeing that the moment there was an infringement by Guatemala of the territorial rights of either of the three confederates a declaration of war against Guatemala should follow.

On Way Here.
The dispatch also says that John Jenkins of Omaha, consul-general of the United States at San Salvador, is on his way at the request of the Salvadorean government, to present to President Roosevelt a copy of a diplomatic circular claiming that the present troubles began last March, when Dr. Fortin, charge d'affaires of Salvador at Guatemala City, found that his mail was being tampered with.

"Later," the circular is alleged to say, "Dr. Fortin reported to his government that President Cabrera of Guatemala, had secured sixty Boers at Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans to go to Salvador and join malcontents there in an attempt to disrupt the government."

Assassination Plot.
In the circular are quoted also copies of telegrams from President Cabrera to the minister of Salvador's foreign department, charging that Gen. Regalada and President Escalon of Salvador conspired with the end of procuring Cabrera's assassination.

A copy of this circular is said by the dispatch to be now in the hands of the Mexican department of foreign affairs. It is further stated that posters have been placed about Guatemala City calling for the assassination of President Cabrera, and that some of these missives have even been placed opposite the walls of the president's residence, which is guarded by a body of 2,000 picked men. Cabrera is said to be practically a prisoner in his own residence, and to have his food tested for poison before eating it.

Fighting Strength of Four Republics.

Washington, July 17.—Military experts in this city, on the basis of the best available information covering the relative military resources of the several republics involved in war in Central America, pronounced the army of Salvador superior in equipment, training and armament to the armies of the other republics.

Thickly populated, with one hundred persons per square mile, over its limited total area of 7,255 square miles, Salvador can muster 40,000 men armed with armament equal to the best in Central America. Though

(Continued on Page Eight.)

line. Independent oil men were also summoned to add to the testimony on discrimination.

The accusation of rebates on storage charges at Chicago is still under active investigation, but the general belief is that all the evidence obtained along this line will be placed at the disposal of the district attorney at Chicago. There is reason to believe considerable progress was made during the day, especially in connection with the tank car mileage feature.

GAMBLING COMES IN FOR ATTENTION OF THE POLICE

TWO NICKEL-IN-THE-SLOT MACHINES CONFISCATED AT SA-
LOONS OF HUGH BOYLE AND L. B. RAGAN, WHILE CHIEF
COLLINS AND CAPTAIN HARLAN SURPRISE CROWD ABOUT
DICE TABLE IN REAR OF JOE PETER'S JEWELRY STORE
ON SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Chief James Collins yesterday decided that he would take a stroll through the gambling section, and as a result eleven men are under charge of shooting craps, Jeweler Joe Peter of South Third street is warranted on the charge of suffering gaming, while the chief has two nickel-in-the-slot machines at his office in the city hall.

The chief learned that Saloonkeeper L. B. Ragan, of South Third street near Broadway, had a slot machine in his bar-room, and sending around after it, he confiscated the property, which was hauled around to headquarters, where it will be kept. The chief then sent over and took the machine in the rear room of Hugh Boyle's saloon, which is right across the street from the city hall at Fourth and Kentucky.

Chief Collins said that the one taken from Ragan's was broken and could not be operated, while Boyle had his sitting in a rear room. Despite this fact, the chief asserted that people passing in and out of the saloon would notice the machines and raise a howl, claiming the police department countenanced operation of the contrivances, when in fact they were not even in condition for playing. For this reason the chief confiscated them, according to the law which permits the police department to take possession of all gambling property. The chief said he would keep them stored at the hall for a certain number of days, and then either smash them to pieces with an axe or return them to the owners if the latter give a solemn pledge to take the machines to their homes to be stored away, and not let them stand around the saloon to mislead people into believing they are being used.

Crap Game Raided.
Chief Collins and Captain Harlan got a "tip" yesterday shortly after 2 o'clock in the afternoon that a full-

fledged crap game was in progress in the rear of Joe Peter's jewelry store on South Third street, near Broadway, and nearly opposite Ragan's saloon, where the slot machine was confiscated. The chief and captain quietly stepped around to the jewelry establishment and got into the room before the participants knew of it. Virgil Holcomb was making a "seven leben pass" as the officers burst into the door, but none of the players claimed the dollar lying on the table, that seems to have been especially built for gambling and evidences long use. When the authorities appeared there was a general skirmish in every direction. One of the crowd fell paraly into the cistern while trying to get away, but was caught by the chief by the leg and prevented from toppling into the hole. Another tried to crawl into the toilet room flue. The chief and captain rounded up eleven of them though, and brought them to headquarters where they were charged with gambling. They are Will Wright, Harry Williams, Harry Jones, Thomas Morris, Duke Williams, Virgil Holcomb, Steve Guin Charles, Dixon, Aaron Williams, Joe Sells and Van Mitchell.

Most of them are street car conductors, motormen and ice sellers who make Peter's place headquarters. The chief then got a warrant against Jeweler Peter charging him with suffering gambling upon the place.

The crowd was surrounding the big table that is built just high enough for all to stand up. It has strips nailed around the side to prevent the dice from rolling off, while the top of the table is covered with canvas to break the rattling noise of the "bones" as they fall. The table was carried to police headquarters and goes to the kindling pile after the axes used upon it for a few blows.

Contract Awarded to
General Electric Company
BOARD LAST NIGHT REFUSED TO LET ELECTRICAL MEN, OR
CONSULTING ENGINEER HOLMES ADDRESS THEM SO
THE IMPORTANT PROPOSITION COULD BE INTELLI-
GENTLY EXPLAINED BEFORE A VOTE ON IT WAS TAKEN

Last evening, during the meeting of the councilmen and aldermen as a committee of the whole at the general assembly chamber, there was adopted the report of the electric light committee awarding to the General Electric company the contract to furnish additional machinery and 200 new "Magnetite" electric arc lights for use by the Paducah lighting plant. Their figure was something like \$11,000, and did not provide for new engines and boilers, while the bid of the Fort Wayne people for the same thing was about \$8,000.

All the councilmen and aldermen were present, with exception of Councilmen Duval and Dipple, and Alderman Chamblin. This left seventeen in attendance, and Mayor Yeiser presided over the gathering. On Chairman Palmer of the light committee offering the report awarding the contract to the General Elec-

(Continued on Page Four.)

Injunction is Refused, But Attorney- General Says There Will Be No More Gambling at French Lick

"The next step in the cases against the French Lick and West Baden Hotel casinos will be to take them to the supreme court. An appeal has already been granted and a final hearing will be had in about four months. I think Judge Buskirk's decision is wrong, absolutely wrong. I cannot believe a special statute for the organization of private corporations relieves such organizations from their application of the general laws of the state. I do not seriously consider the possibility of the court sustaining the demurrer upon the grounds given. I am confident the supreme court will reverse the judgment entered here for I do not believe it is based upon sound reasoning. While the case is pending in the supreme court there will be no gambling at French Lick. I am certain of

(Continued on Third Page.)

\$100 WORTH OF AFRICAN SKIN

OFFICERS CAPTURED ESCAPED
CONVICT YESTERDAY
MORNING.

WILL BE TAKEN BACK TO PENITENTIARY TODAY

GANGS OF LOAFERS ARE AR-
RESTED YESTERDAY BY
OFFICERS WHO MAKE
THEM SKIDOO

Frank Carter, Charged With Striking
Will Holman During a Fight—
Business of the
Officers.

Just \$100 even will be divided between Officers Terrell and Alexander, and Special Policeman Kirk, the latter of the private force maintained by the Illinois Central railroad to look after the local freight yards.

These three officers get this reward for catching a negro yesterday morning, as the latter rolled into this city on the 3:45 southbound passenger train over the I. C. The negro, but it develops his right name is William Reighley, and that he escaped Monday from the penitentiary at Eddyville where he was doing a two years' term for stealing in Louisville.

Yesterday morning about daylight when the train came in the officers esped the darky on the front of the baggage car. He was locked up and claimed to be named Philip Coleman. When told he was suspected of crime he acknowledged that he was wanted in Louisville on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The officers took no stock in this. After he was put in a cell City Jailor Everts examined the negro and found on his drawers "No. 127." This convinced the authorities that the negro was an escaped convict, so they communicate with the officials of the Eddyville penitentiary, and the description the latter gave of their prisoner tallied with Reighley. He was also identified by Rice Miller, a Paducah negro who has just returned from the penitentiary where he served time, and who said Reighley belonged at the prison where Miller saw him the day Miller left.

Yesterday afternoon in the mail the local department received notice that \$100 reward was offered for the capture of Reighley, but the document did not specify in what manner the convict made his escape.

Officers Terrell and Alexander will take him back to Eddyville this morning and claim the reward. Reighley had only a few months of his sentence to serve when he escaped.

Loafers Must Skidoo.

Yesterday it looked as if colored prayer meeting was being held in the office of Chief Collins at headquarters, as there were many darkies seated in several rows of chairs, looking with anxiety towards the chief. These negroes had been run in on the charge of being chronic loafers who hang out down about Second and Kentucky avenue. Officers Johnson and Rogers brought them to the hall. They claimed to have been working on the John S. Hopkins, and about this time the mate of this steamboat came along and was questioned in this regard. He confirmed what the darkies had stated, that the darkies had worked for him, but quit a few days ago. He said he brought them down from up the Ohio river and on promising to carry them back home the negroes were released and sent to the boat, which had them aboard when it departed.

Officer Aaron Hurley yesterday said he gave the warning to loafers out this way to either leave town, go to work or go to jail. He gave that instruction Monday, and later that evening, while out in the Illinois Central railroad yards, he counted twenty-seven negro men jump aboard a freight train and leave the city. The order is to be carried out rigidly, and it is either go to work or to jail. This includes both white and black men.

Rufe Bronson, colored, and Wood Jones, white, were locked up on account of being chronic loafers.

(Continued on Page Five.)

WANTS DAMAGES FOR INJURIES

THORNTON CLAIMS CAR SCAR-
ED HIS HORSE INTO RUN-
NING AWAY.

ALBERT SAPPAL WANTS \$2,000 DAMAGES

JUSTICE EMERY FINED MAN-
AGER JOYNES OF TELEPHONE
COMPANY, FOR FIGHT-
ING.

Tory Holland and Sallie Holland.
Claim C. C. Coleman Has Wrong-
ful Possession of Property
Different Courts.

J. P. Thornton will today file suit in the circuit court against the Paducah Traction company for \$250 damages on account of injuries to himself and demolition of his buggy. He claims that December 28th, 1905, he was driving down the street in the city when a car approached, and despite his request for the motorman to stop, the latter ran the car right up upon his rig. This scared the horse, which ran away, threw Mr. Thornton out, and smashed his buggy.

Wants \$2,500 Damages.
Albert Sappale, the fruit dealer of Broadway between Fifth and Sixth streets, filed suit yesterday against the Traction company for \$2,000 damages, because of injuries he received by a car striking him at Fifth and Broadway the evening of January 26th, 1906. He was knocked down and although no bones were broken, was confined for several weeks with the severe bruises sustained. He was crossing the street afoot when hit by the car.

Joynes is Fined.
Yesterday in the court of Justice Charles Emery a fine of \$1 and costs was assessed against Manager A. L. Joynes of the Cumberland Telephone company, for assaulting Mr. James Lally, as the circumstances show he went into the telephone headquarters to ask why he could not get connection over the long distance telephone to Jopps, when Joynes without any provocation or words, jumped on him and struck him a number of times.

Cases Continued.
Justice Emery yesterday continued until tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock the warrant charging Will Stanford with selling liquor near Wallace park without a license, and with permitting disorderly characters to congregate around his place of business.

Taken to Benton.
Sheriff Eley of Benton, came here yesterday morning and took back for trial the negro Reese Whitesides, arrested the day before on the charge of bootlegging and moonshining in Marshall county.

Land Controversy.
Tory Holland and Sallie Holland yesterday in the circuit court filed suit against C. C. Coleman for possession of a strip of ground plaintiffs claim belong to them, but which is illegally held from defendant. In addition to the writ of possession, plaintiffs ask for \$100 damages because Coleman holds the ground. Then in a different suit filed the Hollands ask for \$500 additional damages, because Coleman trespassed on their land.

Judgment Set Aside.
Judge Lightfoot yesterday set aside the judgment of three years he gave in the case of John Dunn, alias Sweeney, a small boy, who is quite a bad character, and who several days ago knocked some man in the head with a rock. As judge of the new juvenile court, Judge Lightfoot ordered him to the reform school for three years, and then set the judgment aside with the specified understanding that if the lad committed any more of his depredations, he would surely go to the institution for the number of years mentioned.

Sued on Notes.
J. S. Jackson, Sr., has filed suit in the circuit court against Edward and Emma Hanson for \$520.20 claimed due on a note defendants executed

(Continued on Page Five.)

CENTRAL LABOR WILL ELECT

NEW OFFICIALS TO BE CHOS-
EN TOMORROW EVENING
AT MEETING.

Probable That Some Reports Will
be in on the Question of the
Union Entering Politics.

The Central Labor Union tomor-
row evening elects officers who are
to serve for the ensuing six months,
and the prospects are for an un-
usually large and interesting session at
the hall on North Fourth street.
Two weeks ago different parties were
put in nomination for the respective
positions, and a large number of can-
didates were put up for every office.
Now from this batch there will be
chosen the official who is to serve in
each respective place.

On the night the nominations were
made the Central body referred to
each subordinate union the question
as to whether or not the union
should enter politics. A referendum
vote is now being taken upon this
proposition and at tomorrow's gather-
ing it is possible that many of the
delegates from the subordinate
bodies will be ready to hand in their
report showing whether or not their
respective union favors entrance into
politics. If the majority of the
unions of this city are in favor of
this the organized men will pick out
some candidate seeking office and
support him. They do not intend
running unionists or anything of
this kind, but simply select the best
men running and throw their support
to him.

Situation Improved—Twelve Cases,
Nine Deaths Yesterday.

Manila, July 16.—The cholera situ-
ation has greatly improved. Twelve
cases and nine deaths were reported
during the past twenty-four hours.
The health bureau offers free vacci-
nation to prevent the spread of the
disease.

A test made of the vaccine since
the outbreak of the disease shows
that it acts as an absolute preven-
tive. Of the many natives in the in-
fected districts who had been treated
with the virus none developed the
disease. All of the health officials
were vaccinated and none has devel-
oped the disease. The vaccine has
been prepared at the government
laboratory in this city.

Excursion Rates Via the Southern
Railway from Louisville.

St. Paul, Minn.—\$21.50, July 23, 24,
25, and 26. Return limit leaving St.
Paul July 31st, 25c validation fee.

St. Paul, Minn.—\$16.00, August 10,
11 and 12. Return limit August 31,
with privilege of extension to Septem-
ber 30th on payment of 50 cents.

Denver, Colorado Springs and Pu-
eblo, Col.—\$36.00. On sale daily to
September 30th, with return limit of
October 31st.

Ashville, N. C.—\$15.95. On sale
daily the year round, good returning
within six months.

Low Homeseekers Rates to many
points in the southeast, west and
southwest on first and third Tues-
days of each month, June to Novem-
ber inclusive.

For additional information, tickets,
etc., call on any agents of the South-
ern Railway or address.

J. P. LOGAN, T. P. A., 221 East
Main street, Lexington, Ky.
C. H. HUNGERFORD, D. P. A.,
234 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky.
C. B. ALLEN, A. G. P. A., St.
Louis, Mo.

Sealing wax is not wax, nor does
it contain a single particle of wax.
It is made of shellac and resin melt-
ed with turpentine.

A wonderful pearl bearing the ex-
act likeness of the late Queen Vic-
toria of England was found in a
fresh-water mussel in the Mississippi
river near Davenport, Ia.

Our Pure Fruit
LEMON, ORANGE, CHERRY

Phosphates

ARE GOOD. OUR

Ice Cream

WITH CRUSHED — STRAW-
BERRY, PEACH, PINEAPPLE or
CHERRY, IS BETTER.

HAYES

SEVENTH AND BROADWAY
TEL. 755.

TRYING TO WEED OUT OFFENDERS

JUDGE PURYEAR DOES NOT
BELIEVE IN LETTING
THEM "RUN THINGS"

Mrs. Sweeney Got \$100 Fine and
Fifty Days in Jail—Morgan
Fined for Selling Liquor
on Sunday.

Several days ago Judge Edward
H. Puryear of the police court re-
marked during a private conversation
that he did not intend to counten-
ance the oft-repeated return to the
court of many of the old offenders
who heretofore have been fined small
sums and released, only to return
within a short time on some other
charge. He believes the chronic law
violators should be given punishment
sufficient to break up the practice,
and from the bench during the past
week he was carrying into execution
some of his excellent ideas in this
respect. Last week he assessed fines
in large sums against some old of-
fenders, while yesterday he went his
limit thus far when he fined Mrs.
Elianza Sweeney \$100 and sent her to
the county jail for thirty days. She
is the old woman who has been the
source of great trouble to the police
for years. She gets drunk, lays right
in the street, and heretofore has lain
in jail a few days and then been re-
leased to come back again shortly.
Monday she was locked up with her
jag and smashed all the city jail win-
dow panes. As she cannot pay her
fine this judgment means she will
have to spend five months in jail.

Until tomorrow was continued the
breach of the peace charge against
J. R. Brown, while Tom Lewis was
fined \$10 and costs for fighting. Un-
til today was postponed the warrant
charging George Stubblefield, col-
ored, with assaulting Minnie Wilkins,
colored, at the former's home on
Sixteenth near Madison street.

There was held over until today
the warrant charging Butler Fondeau
and George Overstreet with engag-
ing in a fight out on Trimble street
last Saturday night.

A fine of \$5 was assessed against
Phillip Coleman for a breach of ordi-
nance.

The disorderly conduct charge
against Matt Miller was continued
until today.

L. A. Morgan was fined \$50 in each
of two warrants that charged him
with selling liquor last Sunday in
violation of the Sabbath closing law.
The judge afterwards set aside one
of the fines, and Morgan had to pay
the other. He keeps the saloon on
Washington near Ninth street.

14-Year Old Boy Was a Confirmed Drunkard

The Frankfort Journal says: "One
of the most touching cases that has
come before a county or city official
here in many years past was tried
before Judge James Polsgrove Sat-
urday as the 'juvenile judge,' when
Henry Greenup, a 14-year-old boy,
was arrested on charges preferred by
his grandmother, in which he was
said to be absolutely unruly already
a confirmed drunkard, and a constant
user of bad language.

"Already the youngster's face
shows signs of early dissipation, and
the gathering lines which seam his
countenance brand him with the
word 'depraved.' He seemed to care
absolutely nothing for his grand-
mother, and judging from his gen-
eral bearing he had no respect for
God or man.

"The testimony, such as it was,
coming from his aged and heart-
broken grandmother, showed the cry-
ing need for some one in this county
to look after the interests of the chil-
dren. It was stated that the boy's
mother was dead and that his father
had married again and had deserted
him. He was then left with his aged
grandmother, whose age and infirmi-
ties made her unable to give the boy
the attention and training that he
needed. In consequence he ran wild
and finally developed into what he
appeared yesterday.

"Judge Polsgrove, seeing that
there was no chance for saving the
boy from his vice so long as he was
left with his grandmother, sentenced
him to six years in the School of
Reform at Lexington, where he will
be sent today. The youngster ex-
pressed the utmost indifference as to
his fate.

A miner who lost his life 2,000
years ago has been taken from a cop-
per mine in Chili recently. Copper
oxide had mummified his whole body.
The mummy is in fine state of pre-
servation.

L. B. Ogilvie & Co.

EMBROIDERED SHIRT WAIST PATTERNS

A CLEARING SALE—Actual values range up to \$4.50
but we have made one price on all, \$1.50.

A BARGAIN IN SHEETS

This week we will sell a hemmed sheet size 81x90,
actual value 65c, for 50c per sheet. No less by
the dozen

COOL BLACK JAP SILKS

THE LIGHTEST, COOLEST AND STRONGEST BLACK SILKS
YOU CAN WEAR ARE THESE SPLENDID SUBSTANTIAL JAP
SILKS AT 50c, 75c AND \$1.00 PER YARD.

OSTERMOOR MATTRESSES

WHETHER YOU SLEEP POORLY OR WELL THE OSTER-
MOOR MATTRESS IS THE GREATEST COMFORT AT THE
LEAST EXPENSE THAT AMERICAN INGENUITY HAS EVER
DEvised. IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY THAT YOU DO
NOT KNOW WHAT PERFECT RELAXATION IS—THE JOY OF
JUST "LETTING GO" WITHOUT TRYING TO AVOID THE BUMPS
OF THE OLD FASHIONED HAIR MATTRESS—UNTIL YOU
REST ON AN OSTERMOOR. PRICES \$15.00 AND \$16.50.

MILLINERY

For Ladies' Trimmed Hats see Mrs. Cora Williams
Clark, second floor.

L. B. Ogilvie & Co.

BROADWAY AND FOURTH

Agents for Butterick Patterns.

Subscribe for the DELINEATOR, Three months for twenty-five cents.

Woman in War on Trust

In a recent address at Logansport,
Ind., Lucy Page Gaston, the Chicago
anti-cigarette leader, divulged corre-
spondence planning an expose of
fourteen years of corruption in the
Indiana legislature fostered by agents
of the tobacco trust. She produced
copies of a letter said to have been
written to O. A. ("Cigarette") Baker,
for many years a lobbyist at Indian-
apolis, declaring that Arthur D.
Hughes, a former Michigan state
senator, had offered fifty documents
discussing bribery in official circles.

Letters Expose Methods.
One of the letters is signed by
Fremont Coles of New York, retain-
ing Baker indefinitely to look after
the Indiana legislature. Coles praises
Baker in preference to a man named
Gibbs, who was paid in advance—a
bad practice, declared the writer.

In another letter Baker is scored
for permitting an antitrust measure
to be favorably reported in the sen-

ate. "Two years ago," he writes,
"with fourteen measures introduced
you got along with the same amount
of money I have advanced you. Get
this bill back to committee and keep
it there."

Success in this respect is evidenced
in a letter three days later which the
recipient was told that he was all
right.

Hughes wrote from Eaton Rapids,
Mich. He found the documents in a
desk in Baker's factory at Marion
which he purchased. Some time ago
he offered them to Governor Hanly
in return for Baker's immunity. The
offer was refused.

Baker Still a Fugitive.

Miss Gaston will bring the matter
to Hanly's attention again. Three
thousand dollars reward was offered
by the state for Baker, but he was
never taken. Baker fled during the
last legislature, following denuncia-
tion by Ananias Baker, representa-
tive from Cass and Fulton counties,
who exhibited \$100 alleged to have
been given as the price of his vote
against the anticigarette bill which
became a law. Miss Gaston will con-
fer with Ananias Baker here in an
effort to apprehend O. A. Baker.

Mattil, Efinger & Co.

Undertakers and Embalmers,

130 S. THIRD STREET; PADUCAH, KY

EDGAR W. WHITEMORE



REAL ESTATE AGENCY

PADUCAH REAL ESTATE, WESTERN KENTUCKY FARM, EAST
MONTHLY PAYMENT LOTS FOR INVESTMENT. WESTERN
KENTUCKY REAL ESTATE JOURNAL AND PRICE LIST
FREE TO EVERYBODY. SEND FOR IT.

EDGAR W. WHITEMORE, Paducah, Ky.

The BALDWIN PIANO

Scientifically Constructed and
...of the Highest Excellence...

It Appeals to the Artistic and Cultured Class and
is a "Leader" for the dealer.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

W. T. MILLER, Agent.

520 Broadway,

PADUCAH, KY!

Condensed Statement of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Savings Bank

Paducah, Kentucky,
At the close of business, June 30, 1906.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts	\$199,522.64
Stocks and bonds	2,800.00
Furniture and fixtures	2,800.00
Cash and exchange	51,063.71
	\$255,386.35

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock	\$ 50,000.00
Undivided profits	3,724.26
Deposits	201,662.09
	\$255,386.35

A dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared out of the net
earnings of the past six months and credited to the stockhold-
ers entitled to same, payable on demand.

J. T. LAURIE, Cashier.

GET THROUGH YOUR CORRESPONDENCE

BY USING THE



"UNDERWOOD" TYPEWRITER

Saves 25 per cent. of the Operator's
Time which is your time.

Underwood Typewriter Co.,

241 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MAIN AND FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Paducah Transfer Company

(Incorporated.)

General Cartage Business

Superior Facilities for
Handling Freight, Machinery
and Household Goods.

Office
2nd and Monroe
Both Phones

P. D. Fitzpatrick, Supt.

DESIGNS FOR NEW BRIDGE

MR. WASHINGTON HAS HAD
THE ADVERTISEMENT
INSERTED.

The Builders Will Submit Plans to
Him so There Can be Selected
the One He Thinks Best.

City Engineer Washington sent advertisements to journals published in the large cities in interest of bridge builders. The advertisement announces to the builders that the city officials of Paducah are preparing to construct a new bridge across Island creek at Fourth street, and that the builders can draw plans and designs for a structure containing a 26-foot driveway in center and 5-foot walkways on either side for pedestrians. Mr. Washington yesterday said that as soon as the bridge builders finished their designs they would send them to him, and he will then select the one he thinks is the best and recommend its adoption by the board of public works and public improvement committee. He believes he will commence receiving the plans by the last of next week, and when all are in he will carefully go over them to make a choice. It is hardly probable that work upon the new bridge will be commenced until the middle or last of next month.

Injunction Refused

(Continued From First Page.)

also disposed of in the same way by sustaining the demurrer to the information filed by the defendant.

The court did not go so far in behalf of his friend Taggart as to declare there was any doubt that there had been gambling at French Lick or that the chairman of the Democratic national committee had not permitted, aided, abetted and profited by the violation of the laws as it was charged by Attorney General Miller that he did.

Based on Technicality.

Virtually Judge Buskirk took judicial knowledge of the facts charged in Mr. Miller's complaint by stating in his carefully prepared opinion it was a matter of general information in the press and otherwise that the practices complained of had been stopped by the state and he laid down the rule that an injunction would not lie unless the acts complained of were still in progress or else threatened for the future, taking if for granted, apparently, that Taggart will be good hereafter and that he will permit no more gambling at French Lick.

But what the court gave as his real reason for sustaining the demurrer was, shorn of legal verbiage, that the state had not treated Taggart with proper politeness and consideration before beginning the action. He held that Mr. Miller should have first required the state auditor to make an examination to see if there were any gambling games and devices at French Lick. If such games had been found, Taggart should have been asked to stop them, and if they had not been stopped upon request, then the information properly could have been filed.

Stands for Courtesy.

Because Mr. Miller neglected those little matters of courtesy and further neglected to state in his complaint that he had observed the conventions, the court decreed that the information did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

The decision took the Attorney general by surprise. He was expecting defeat but did not expect the opinion would be upon the ground given by the court.

The point was raised by Taggart's attorneys in their argument last week, but they did not urge it strongly, nor did they quote or cite a single authority in support of their contention. They simply read the corporation act of the state under which the Taggart company was organized and Mr. Miller replied briefly by declaring the law quoted was not applicable.

Excursion Rates on The River

Round trip to EVANSVILLE AND
RETURN, continuous passage \$4.00;
Unlimited ticket \$5.00 meals and
berth included.

ROUND TRIP TO CAIRO, party
of five or over \$1.50 each, without
meals; \$2.00 with meals.

Good music on all the boats. For
further particulars see

S. A. FOWLER, Gen. Pass. Agent
or GIVEN FOWLER, City Pass
Agent, Phone 33.

"I do not think the decision will stand," Mr. Miller said, "and the grounds given. I am entirely confident the supreme court will reverse Judge Buskirk's decision. In the meantime I am pretty sure there will be no more gambling at the French Lick and West Baden resorts."

Judge Buskirk lost no time when the convened court at 8:30 o'clock. He had typewritten copies of his decision ready, and he did not wait to explain that the mind readers complained of Saturday had read his mind aright when they had said he would sustain the demurrer. After reciting the allegations of the information and setting out the demurrer he overruled two points made for the defense.

Main Point of Decision.

Then he came to the nub of his decision in Taggart's favor and read as follows:

Now, to the question as to under which statute the action should have been instituted. That under which it was brought and is being vigorously prosecuted is a general statute, while the voluntary association statute of 1911, under which it is alleged in the information that the defendant company was organized, is a special statute enacted for the express purpose of providing for the organization and control of companies like the defendant company under which it came into existence as alleged in plaintiff's information, and, being the later of the two, will prevail, especially so if there is a conflict between them, and it seems to be there, because the latter provides for a far different mode of arriving at the results sought by plaintiff in this action from those provided by the former statutes.

Grave Doubt Expressed.

If, as contended by the learned attorney general, the action is brought under the proper statute, there is grave doubt in my mind as to whether the act complained of in the information herein, however grave, serious and reprehensible they may be, would entitle the state to the relief demanded under subdivision 4 of said statute.

Injunction is asked for in this case, but only as an incident to the main action, which if for a forfeiture of corporate franchises. To entitle one to injunction it must be alleged that the commission of continuance of the act complained of during the litigation would produce great injury to the plaintiff or when during the litigation it appears that the defendant is doing or threatens, or is about to do or is procuring or suffering some act to be done in violation of the plaintiff's rights respecting the subject of the action and tending to render the judgment ineffectual, etc.

State Has No Special Rights.

An injunction may be granted to restrain such act or proceedings until the further order of the court, but to entitle the party, state or individual, the state has no greater rights as a litigant than the humblest individual within its borders.

The complaint or affidavits asking for such injunction must allege that the acts complained of will produce great injury to the plaintiff or that they are violations of the plaintiff's rights. There are no such averments in the information filed in this cause and they are as necessary by the state as a litigant as by the humblest individual.

To the lay mind the recital of the grave, serious and reprehensible charges alleged in the information and which it is alleged has brought the state into reproach and disgrace may portend great injury to the state and violation of its rights, but that will not excuse the absence of these averments in the information without which the state is not entitled to the extraordinary remedy asked for.

In their absence we can not read them into the information, nor can we supply them by inference.

When Injunctions Lie.

Again, injunctions will only lie to prevent threatened or anticipated acts and not when the acts has been consummated. The conditions that would warrant injunction must exist at this time, when through the medium of the public press, from the published interviews with counsel for both plaintiff and defendant and, if I may be pardoned from the trial of this cause by counsel, in the columns of the daily press we all know the whole country knows that the casinos or club houses described in the information were raided by the officers of the law prior to the filing of this information, their gambling apparatus seized and that it is now in the custody of the officers awaiting orders for its destruction and that the casinos or club houses are not now open.

Again, while this court can not take judicial notice of its records in other cases, we and the whole country know from the same source as before stated that at this term of this court, suit by this defendant against the lessee of the casino for cancellation or lease and possession of premises was tried and resulted in such cancellation and recovery of possession.

Eyeglasses slightly tinged with an orange yellow are said by a French expert, Dr. Motals, to be peculiarly agreeable and soothing to feeble or over-sensitive eyes. Patients who cannot use blue or smoked glasses see well with these.

This morning the Joe Fowler comes in from Evansville and skips out immediately on her return.

MAYFIELD MAN WITH HIS BOOZE

FLAGMAN HAD NERVE TO ASK
THE MAN WHERE HE
WAS BOUND.

Officer Hurley Thinks Railroad
Should be Laid Off for His
Ignorance of Things.

Quite a good joke is told on one of the well known passenger train flagmen running through this city over the Illinois Central. He acknowledges his mistake and quite a laugh was enjoyed.

Whenever anyone boards a passenger train here the flagman always asks where they are going, in order to prevent anyone boarding the wrong train. Several days ago, out at the depot the southbound passenger was taking on passengers when up rushed a man in his shirt sleeves, with a gallon of liquor under his arm and a quart in each rear pantalo pocket. The flagman asked the perspiring passenger where he was going, and the latter responded, "Mayfield."

Officer Aaron Hurley was standing close by, and tapping the flagman, who is a friend of his, on the shoulder, informed Mr. Flagg that he, the policeman, intended to recommend to Superintendent Egan that the flagman be laid off for ten days without pay, because of his flagrant ignorance of railroading. The patrolman looked serious while talking, and not catching on, the flagman in a disconcerting manner wanted to know what he had done.

"Why, the idea," replied Officer Hurley, "of any flagman asking to what place a passenger that is loaded down with whisky is going. Whenever you see one coming with his jug, just pass him on in the coach, as they are all from Mayfield."

At this the flagman tumbled and acknowledged that he ought to have a month's lay-off, instead of ten days, because if he had stopped to think he would have known for what point the jug and bottle passenger was bound.

SHIP NEGROES

OUT OF TOWN.

New Orleans, July 16.—The work of a remarkable city house cleaning party, which last night placed 150 negro men and women on board a passenger train at Lake Charles, La., and shipped them out of the town and parish, is told in dispatches in the Picayune. They were placed on the same train with the body of a negro who last week shot and killed the city marshal of Jennings, La., and who subsequently died in jail at Lake Charles, from wounds received while attempting to avoid arrest.

Shortly before midnight the negro tenderloin, known as the "Hole in the Wall," was invaded by several hundred white men, including some members of the state militia on their way to the annual state encampment. The dispatch says:

"House after house was visited and the inmates not being even given time to dress, were taken out and turned over to a guard. The motley group was marched under guard of pistols to a water tank about a mile

from town and a passenger train was stopped and the negroes put aboard and their fares paid as far as the parish line, members of the guard riding that far with them.

"Some of the negro women were shipped away in their night dresses." The dispatch says that care was taken in the raid not to deal unfairly with the negroes and that when no weapon was found on one of them, if he could prove his identity as a resident of Lake Charles, he was not molested.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

EXCURSION BULLETIN.

Opening Shoshoni Indian Reservation—Tickets on sale to Worland or Shoshoni, Wyo., from now until July 29th, 1906, limit August 15th, 1906. Round trip rate \$31.10.

Owensboro, Ky.—Seven Hills Chautauqua. Dates of sale August 1st to 21st, 1906, limit August 22nd, 1906. Round trip rate \$5.70, limit three days from date of sale. Round trip rate \$4.75.

Washington, D. C.—Negro Young Peoples' Christian and Educational Congress. Dates of sale July 27th, 30th and 31st, 1906, limit August 8th, 1906, by depositing ticket and paying fee of 50 cents, limit can be extended to September 8th, 1906. Round trip rate \$21.50.

Lexington, Ky.—National Grand Lodge United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten. Dates of sale July 29th, 30th and August 1st, 1906, limit August 5th, 1906. Round trip rate \$9.35.

Louisville, Ky.—Special excursion train leaves 8:30 a. m., Sunday, July 29th, 1906, tickets good returning on excursion train only, leaving Louisville 4:00 p. m., July 31st, 1906. Round trip rate \$2.00. Tickets on sale at city office, 510 Broadway, Saturday, July 28th, also Sunday morning, July 29th.

Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.—National Encampment Grand Army of the Republic. Dates of sale August 11th, 12th and 13th, 1906, return limit August 31st, 1906; by depositing ticket and paying fee of 50 cents tickets can be extended to September 30th, 1906. Round trip rate \$14.80.

Atlantic City, N. J. and return—\$23.70. Dates of sale August 2nd, 1906, return limit August 13th, 1906. Train No. 104 August 9th, 1906, return limit August 23rd, 1906. August 16th 1906 return, limit August 31st, 1906.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. and return—\$17.05. Dates of sale—trains No. 122 and No. 102 July 27th and No. 104 July 28th, 1906, return limit August 8th, 1906. Train No. 122 and No. 102 August 8th and No. 104 August 9th, 1906, return limit August 20th. Trains No. 122 and 102 August 24th and No. 104 August 25th, 1906, return limit September 6th, 1906.

Asheville, N. C.—Annual Convention Commercial Law League of America. Dates of sale July 25, 26, and 27th 1906 limit August 8th, 1906. By depositing ticket and paying fee of fifty cents tickets can be extended to September 30th, 1906. Round trip rate \$15.25.

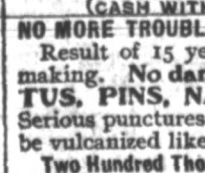
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R. M. Prather, Agent Union Depot.



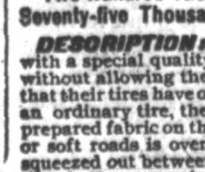
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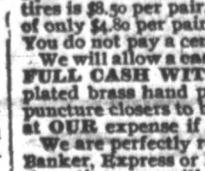
\$8.50 PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRES ONLY \$4.80
Regular Price \$8.50 per pair. To introduce We Will Sell You a Sample Pair for Only \$4.80. NAILS, TACKS OR GLASS WON'T OUT THE AIR (CASH WITH ORDER \$4.55)



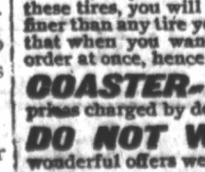
NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES.
Result of 15 years experience in tire making. No danger from THORNS, CACTUS, PINS, NAILS, TACKS or GLASS. Serious punctures, like intentional knife cuts, can be vulcanized like any other tire.
Two Hundred Thousand pairs now in actual use. Over Seventy-five Thousand pairs sold last year.



DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. That "Hole-in-the-Back" sensation commonly felt when riding on asphalt squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all suction. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C.O.D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.



We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.56 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel-plated brass hand pump and two Sampson Metal puncture closers on full paid orders (these metal puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster, Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the Editor of this paper about us. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give our order. We want you to send us a small trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.



COASTER BRAKES built-up wheels, saddles, pedals, parts and repairs, and prices charged by dealers and repair men. Write for our big SUNDRY catalogue. **DO NOT WAIT** for a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know how well our wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

HEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. "JL" CHICAGO, ILL.



**First-Class
Watch Work
BY EXPERT WATCH MAKERS**

Prices Reasonable.

J. J. Bleich,

224 Broadway

PADUCAH, KY.

GOOD MORNING

Did you swallow your share of dust last night? I have a full line of

Garden Hose, Nozzles, Sprinkling Sleds,

etc., various grades and various prices.

Help your neighbor keep down the dust.

Ed D. Hannan

Both Phones 201. 132 South Fourth St., 325 Kentucky Avenue.

Don Gilberto

THE TALKING MACHINE MAN OF PADUCAH.

As we are in the midst of hot weather and sleeping is a torture at the present time, and these beautiful moonlights we have at present. Come one come all and hear his music at 606 S. 4th. st., produced by the only talking machine, not only of U. S. but of the world. The Victor and the Zonophone talking machines from \$10 to \$100 put within the reach of the poor as well as the wealthy. Remember that these machines are the

Leading Machine of the World

Remember my records for sale are 8 in. 35c, 10 in. 60c. 12 in. \$1.00.

We have high class operatic records from \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. All the latest leading opera singers from Addalena Patti, Marcella Sasembrich, Caruso and Sourate and Gazarz and a great many other celebrated artists of this kind. I will play any piece before purchasing it, so you can see that it is perfect. We don't sell second hand machines or records. Every machine is guaranteed and every record is perfect and new. We don't give discounts nor CUTS in PRICES. We carry a full stock of records and we will repair your broken machines at liberal prices. We will take pleasure in explaining the mechanism of your Zonophone. I have 500 new and latest music from ragtime to the most celebrated operas, and from the greatest bands both America and Europe and Orchestra pieces. My concerts will be from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m.. No pieces played twice and we play from 75 to 100 pieces every night. Remember that you can buy the Victor machine, it is no trouble but a pleasure. We will take pleasure in showing you about either the Victor or Zonophone machines, also care of records.

I remain your talking machine friend

DON GILBERTO,

THE TALKING MACHINE MAN OF Paducah and don't you forget it. 606 S. 4th. St. Paducah, Ky.

GREAT SALE WALL PAPER STORE Moved to 315 Broadway

WE ARE NOW SHOWING THE BEST VALUES IN WALLPAPER THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE THE BARGAINS WE HAVE TO OFFER YOU.

For the next few days Wallpaper that is usually sold elsewhere at 20 cents per roll, we will sell for 15c per roll.
Paper usually sold at 10c we will sell for 8c.
Paper usually sold at 8c we will sell for 5c.

We carry a large and complete line of Picture Frames, Mouldings, and Window Shades in all colors. A large line of roofing and building papers, canvases and tacks.

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THE REGISTER

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One Year \$5.00
Six Months 2.50
Three Months 1.25
One Week10

Anyone failing to receive this paper regularly should report the matter to The Register office at once. Telephone Cumberland 318.



Wednesday Morning July 18, 1906.

The People Must Know.

It is the truth that hurts. As an evidence of the truth of the article in these columns yesterday in regard to the city's light plant and the manipulations that are being indulged in, we have but to refer to the howl of Alderman Palmer at the committee meeting last night at the city hall. That wise, learned and distinguished statesman, so we learn, smarted so at the statements made by this paper, that he got down to his true level and indulged in personalities toward the editor of this paper. This fellow Palmer writ a piece for the papers May 18, 1906, and in describing a demagogue Palmer said "He is one who in an argument substitutes personalities for the question at issue, vilification for logic and innuendo for fact." Therefore we leave him to answer his own indictment.

But to get down to the gist of the matter, will Alderman Palmer as a public man and a supposed servant of the people explain to the people why he asked to be put on the light committee after President Starks had put other men on that committee, and then to please Palmer he made the change? As Alderman Palmer is a pronounced anti-municipal ownership man why did he seek a place on a committee to look after the city's plant? Why as a supposed representative of the people he was the ring-leader in the conspiracy to close down the city's plant and turn the street lighting over to a corporation holding a lighting monopoly in the city? Why after public sentiment had caused the general council to vote to enlarge the plant, did Alderman Palmer, as chairman of his committee, for weeks and weeks delay taking up the matter? Why after in the meeting of the committee and board of public works, the two bodies decided upon what should be done in the way of enlarging the plant, and Alderman Palmer in the presence of all dictated a recommendation to the general council and after its adoption, repudiated his own recommendation? Why after advocating and voting for Engineer John W. Holmes to be employed to investigate the plant and prepare plans that Alderman Palmer was the man to object to the first plan submitted by Mr. Holmes? Why, when Mr. Holmes submitted plans identical with those suggested by Alderman Palmer, that Palmer repudiated those plans too, without even the courtesy of receiving and filing them, but suggested that Mr. Holmes get several electrical companies to send representatives here to submit plans? And why after those men came here at an expense of about \$500, Palmer was indifferent about their plans and everything else except the proposition of a concern whose offer was outside of anything ever before the general council, the committee or the board of public works? And last but not least, why did Alderman Palmer have letters from that one concern only and none from any other electrical house? Why as a man supposed to be representing the people did he not correspond with other houses also, and why confine his letter writing to one concern? Why does he favor a lamp still in the experimental stage, when Paducah is now undergoing an experience with an experimental street paving material? Why is it that Alderman Palmer favored employing Engineer Holmes, a man thoroughly posted on machinery and considered one of the finest engineers in the country,

and then ignore Mr. Holmes' recommendations? Why was Alderman Palmer opposed to having Engineer Holmes to sift the bids of the representatives sent here at the instigation of Palmer? Why Alderman Palmer, who knows nothing about electrical machinery, thinks his judgment better than that of Engineer Holmes, who was employed by the city to advise and plan for the people? Why did Alderman Palmer ignore the petition of hundreds for the city to vote on an electric light plant and oppose municipal ownership, while at his mill he has his own lighting plant? All of these facts are backed by the records and these are a few of the questions which Alderman Palmer as a public man might answer for the public at this time, and there may be some other questions to answer later on. The questions above are being asked almost daily by hundreds of citizens on the streets and should be answered. The people, not the general council constitute the city, and they have the right to ask for an explanation of every inconsistency on the part of their representatives. We are sure that The Register desires to do no injustice to any member of the general council, although some of them are so narrow minded as to think so, yet if they will but reflect a moment, they will realize that a man is judged by his acts, and if he is being criticised he is the one responsible.

People will talk whether the newspapers have anything to say or not, and it is the wise man who in public life makes it his business to find out what the people say and want, and then carries out their wishes. But when he thinks he is superior in thought, intellect and ability to other men it is only a matter of time before he realizes his mistake.

Fools Know It All.

In this world are a lot of little narrow-minded saps who imagine they are the smartest men in the country, and it is quite amusing to watch their antics, and see the self-conscious look on their faces. The Register takes pleasure in referring the paragraph reproduced below from the Nashville Banner to a certain alderman of Paducah for his prayerful and thoughtful consideration, to-wit:

"Men who have stored their minds with the most knowledge and have delved deepest into the mysteries of mind and matter are the men who are most impressed with the little knowledge they have and the infinitude of things yet to be learned."

The Greatest Moral Issue Facing Our Country Today

(In Ram's Horn.)

I am asked, "What is the greatest moral issue facing our country today?" and I answer unhesitatingly, the supremacy of law. Some alleged statesmen tell us that moral questions have no place in legislative halls or in the forms of governmental discussion anywhere; that they should be relegated to the churches, the literary societies and the home for consideration. Superficial thinkers these, if indeed they are thinkers at all. What is government? Whence cometh it? Government is the supremacy of an intelligent will. Primarily, government is of God. All good government is the supremacy of the will of God. Good government, therefore, is inherently and essentially moral. To talk of separating the moral element from government is like talking of separating oxygen from air, sight from the eye, soul from the body. Take an essential thing from anything and what is left?

All law operates in the moral realm. The decalogue is a moral code and it embodies every essential in government. Were all Magna Chartas and constitutions and statutes swept out of existence the essentials of them all would be left us in the Ten Commandments. All human law, organic and statutory, is rooted in these ten principles, written by the finger of the Almighty and communicated to the world through the greatest jurist in human history, Moses of Sinai. This much to prove that the supremacy of law is a moral issue.

This is a universe of law. Everything in the universe, animate and inanimate, with one exception, is loyal to law. Man is the only exception; man is the only anarchist. The planets revolve in their orbits in obedience to law. The seasons come and go in harmony with its mandate. The ocean waves ebb and flow at its bidding. The cattle on a thousand hills

Lord Kelvin, one of the most eminent of the world's scientists said the other day, on the anniversary of his birth, that although he had devoted fifty years of his life to painstaking study and experimental investigation he could not help feeling that he knew little more than when he first began to study, there was vastly so much that he had not learned. One day when Lord Kelvin was examining the works in an electrical establishment he asked a workman, "What is electricity?" The man frankly replied, "I do not know," and Lord Kelvin as frankly responded, "Well, I don't know either."

We knew a "jack-leg editor" once, but he was too smart to try to teach a jackass anything.

CONTRACT AWARDED TO GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

(Continued From First Page.)

Electric company, Mayor Yeiser explained that the representatives of the different electrical concerns were present and desired to make statements in order to enlighten the officials before the contract was awarded. Mr. Palmer fought against this, saying the committee had looked into the matter, and that the only question up was whether the committee report was to be ratified or rejected. Aldermen Han and Farley, Councilmen McBroome, Hill, Van Meter and others wanted the propositions fully explained to them, and made request to this effect, but Alderman Palmer made a hard speech against the electrical men being heard, and the others of the board sat there and let him force them to vote upon a contract, the details of which they were in total ignorance of.

In reading his report, he quoted letters received from other cities using the "Magnetite" lamp, but presented nothing regarding any other kind of mechanism or apparatus.

Mayor Yeiser made a strong speech against awarding the contract to the General Electric people, on the ground that this concern alone manufactured the "Magnetite" arc lamp, therefore in the future this city would be compelled to buy all the material from this concern, which thereby had the municipal government's hands tied in this respect. The mayor showed where the carbon used in this special make of arc lamp cost \$50 per 1,000, while others did not cost half that much.

Superintendent Kebbler explained that other carbon cost only \$30 per 1,000, and burned 125 hours, while the "Magnetite" cost \$50 per 1,000 and had to be trimmed every 150 hours.

Consulting Engineer John W. Holmes informed the board that it was due him to explain that the reason he could not recommend the

and the finny inhabitants of the watery deep live and move and have their being in harmony with law. The migratory birds obey its summons. Every blooming flower, every rippling rivulet, every dancing sunbeam responds to this all-controlling autocrat, law. Man only disobeys. He is the only anarchist.

Tell man that the specific poisons have their organic affinities; that the organic affinity of alcohol for instance, is the brain; that it hardens the brain tissues and cells as boiling water hardens an egg, and he swallows the poison just the same. Tell him that the organic affinity of nicotine is the heart; that no habitual or extensive user of tobacco has a normal heart, and he puffs his cigar, or rolls a quid under his tongue as a sweet morsel, or smokes the deadly cigarette, in defiance of that fact, till the doctors call it heart failure, and the undertaker does the rest. Tell him that there is an intemperance of eating as well as of drinking, and he gormandizes until dyspepsia does its deadly work and his friends provide a shroud.

So it is everywhere with man in the realm of natural law; and so it is with him in the realm of human enactment. This is a republic of law. "Law," said Holland, "is the very bulwark of our liberties." Let reverence for law," said Lincoln, "be taught to our children in the public schools, preached from our pulpits, proclaimed by the press and enshrined in the hearts of all the people." The greatest need in this country is the need of a revival of respect for law, because the most alarming sign of the times is the wide-spread and seemingly increasing disposition, from the great trust magnate and railroad manager to the petty thief and boot-legger, to evade and nullify law.

Hence, I conclude as I began, by declaring that the greatest moral issue facing our country today is the supremacy of law.

RACKET STORE

TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP OF ALL SHIRT WAISTS FROM THE CHEAPEST TO THE BEST, WE OFFER THEM AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCTIONS. SOME ARE 1/4 OFF; SOME 1/3 OFF AND SOME 1/2 OFF.

Ladies' White Waists.

A GREAT MANY OF THESE WAISTS COME BOTH LONG AND ELBOW SLEEVE.

50 c WAISTS CUT TO 38c.
99c WAISTS CUT TO 74c.
\$1.00 WAISTS CUT TO 75c.
\$1.12 WAISTS CUT TO 50c.
\$1.25 DOTTED SWISS WAISTS 94c.
\$1.50 DOTTED SWISS WAISTS 99c.
\$1.98 WAISTS CUT TO \$1.39.
\$2.48 WAISTS CUT TO \$1.89.
\$2.98 WAISTS CUT TO \$1.98.
\$3.48 WAISTS CUT TO \$2.39.
\$4.98 WAISTS CUT TO \$2.49.
\$4.50 SILK WAISTS CUT TO \$2.98.

Black Waists.

50c WAISTS CUT TO 38c.
99c WAISTS CUT TO 74c.
\$1.48 WAISTS CUT TO \$1.00.
\$1.98 WAISTS CUT TO \$1.33.

Swiss Embroideries.

BROKEN SETS OF SWISS EMBROIDERY—MOSTLY EDGES—MOST OF THEM ARE FINE AND NARROW.

25c EMBROIDERIES CUT TO 12 1/2c AND 15c.
18c EMBROIDERIES CUT TO 10c.
12 1/2c EMBROIDERIES CUT TO 5c AND 7 1/2c.
10c EMBROIDERIES CUT TO 5c.
5c EMBROIDERIES CUT TO 2 1/2c.

Laces Cut To 2 1-2c.

A LOT OF MACHINE MADE COTTON TORCHON LACES, BOTH EDGES AND INSERTIONS, WORTH UP TO 7 1/2c—TAKE YOUR CHOICE FOR 2 1/2c A YARD.

3 1-2c Figured Lawns 3 1-2c.

25 PIECES OF COLORED LAWNS, ALL SORTS OF DOTS AND FIGURES. WE OFFER THIS LOT AT 3 1/2c A YARD.

Future Mention.

MONDAY, JULY 23RD WE BEGIN OUR CLEAN-UP SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

THERE WILL BE A BIG LOT OF ALL SORTS OF GARMENTS ON SALE AT LESS THAN REGULAR WHOLESALE PRICES.

DON'T FAIL TO SAVE UP FOR THIS, YOU MAY BE SORRY IF YOU DON'T.

PURCELL & THOMPSON

407 BROADWAY. PADUCAH, KY

"Magnetite" lamp was because he had not had time to examine it.

Finally, after refusing to let the electric light people or Mr. Holmes, or any others speak and throw light on the proposition, Mr. Palmer got the board to adopt the document by all the votes except those of Alderman Farley and Councilman Van Meter.

It was then ordered that the checks put up by the other firms who bid returned the owners while the contract with the General Electric people was ordered drawn up and signed by the mayor.

During his speech Palmer tried to "carry the house" by referring in sneering tones to the editorial comments made about him in the Register, without calling names, but his weak attempts fell flat with the other members, who did not even smile as he sat down with a flourish when he finished, thereby showing his senseless words came to naught, when he tried to get himself out of the limelight.

LICENSE REVOKED.

That of Saloonist Morgan Taken Away by Mayor Yeiser.

Yesterday morning in the police court L. A. Morgan, of Washington near Ninth street, was fined for keeping his saloon open for business last Sunday. Immediately after Judge Puryear assessed the penalty, Mayor Yeiser issued an order taking away Morgan's license, according to the law which provides that the grant of any grogshop proprietor shall be revoked whenever he is convicted of violating the law.

The mayor has as yet done nothing toward suing Morgan's sureties for the \$1,000 bond Morgan gave, guaranteeing that he would not violate the law.

The John S. Hopkins went to Evansville yesterday and comes back again tomorrow.

INSURE WITH L. L. BEBOUT

General Insurance Agency

Office 306 Broadway Phones: Office 385—Residence 1696

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Headache

Powders

only appreciated people who suffer from severe or chronic headache or chronic ailment to

GIVE QUICK RELIEF.

Easing the pain in a very few Minutes.

J. H. Oehlschlaeger

DRUG GIST

SIXTH AND BROADWAY

TELEPHONE 62.

Excursion:

St. Louis and Tennessee River Packet company—the cheapest and best excursion out of Paducah.

\$8.00 For the Round Trip to Tennessee river & return.

It is a trip of pleasure, comfort and rest; good service, good table, good rooms, etc. Boats leave each Wednesday and Saturday at 5 p. m. For other information apply to Jas. Koger, superintendent; Frank L. Brown, agent.

Why will you suffer? Why?

Dr. Dwight's Rheumatic Remedy.

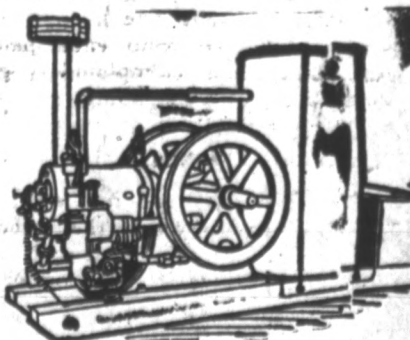
will cure that awful pain.

Has cured others, will cure you.

Call on us, or phone 237 and we will gladly tell you about it.

BACON'S DRUG STORE.

Seventh and Jackson St. Phone 237.



Gas and Gasoline Engines

For All Purposes

1 to 300 horse power. Best, cheapest and most economical. Special attention to electric lighting plants.

HARRY E. WALLACE,

Paducah, Ky.

RACKET STORE

We have just received a small lot of

Long Silk Gloves

PURCELL & THOMPSON,

I Have Moved to

311

Broadway

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

We handle all the finest and daintiest articles with the utmost care, and make repairs that are absolutely satisfactory.

J. L. WANNER, Jeweler

311 Broadway.

PHONE 722-A.

PADUCAH LOST

INDIANS START THEIR TOUR WITH INDIFFERENT PLAYING.

Jacksonville Defeats Vincennes—and Danville Shuts Out Mattoon.

How They Stand.

	W. L.	Per.
Vincennes	46	28 .622
Jacksonville	39	36 .520
Cairo	37	35 .514
Paducah	36	36 .500
Danville	33	42 .440
Mattoon	29	44 .397

Today's Schedule.

Paducah at Cairo.
Jacksonville at Vincennes.
Mattoon at Danville.

Paducah Badly Defeated.

Cairo, Ill., July 17.—Lloyd and Haas were benched in the first inning, Paducah playing indifferently.

RHE
Paducah 12 10 5
Cairo 12 10 9
Batteries—Tadlock and Downing;
Hatch and Searles. Umpire—Bush.

Jacksonville, 1; Vincennes, 2.
Vincennes, Ind., July 17.—Locals lost to the visitors in today's game.

RHE
Vincennes 2 3 5
Jacksonville 5 8 6
Batteries—Perdue and Matteson;
Fox and Belt.

Danville, 5; Mattoon, 0.
Danville, Ill., July 17.—Hyphens got only one man on third and none to second till eighth. Holly pitched great ball.

RHE
Danville 5 7 0
Mattoon 0 3 2
Batteries—Hollycross and Johnson;
Jokerist and Johnson.

BETTER THAN JORDAN.

Mississippi River Water to Be Used to Christen Duchess' Son.

Vicksburg, Miss., July 17.—A jug of Mississippi river water, sealed and attested by a justice of the peace to prove that it was the genuine article, is on the ocean bound for the London home of the duke and duchess of Manchester, where it will be used in christening the baby. Loy left there by the steamer a few days ago.

Why Mississippi river water should be specially required for the ceremony is not definitely known, but it is believed to be due to the wish of the dowager duchess, who was a Miss Yznaga. Her family home was at Ravenswood, La., and it is presumed that a sentimental affection for the great father of waters led to a desire that her newest grandson be christened with a few drops from the mighty river itself.

The young duke of Manchester, father of the babe, and his wife, who was Miss Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, have visited the Yznaga home at Ravenswood and he has had a deep affection for the birthplace of his mother.

Knicker—"What is your son doing?"

Bocker—"Rolled up his sleeves and gone to work."

Knicker—"And your daughter?"

Bocker—"Rolled up her sleeves and gone to play."—New York Sun.



"To write fine you must use a pen with some point to it," and "To write well you must use ink well."

WELL! WELL!

What are you going to do about it? Why not join the happy young women and men who each paid a reasonable price, completed a good course and are now doing

WELL.

They not only use ink well, but they are earning back the price of tuition each month. Call and read their letters about it. The opportunity awaits you at

PADUCAH-CENTRAL

(over the Globe bank) at 306 Broadway, when you, too, may do

WELL

Local and outside business houses and banks are using our pupils. They are alert and quick to report good vacancies to us and none of our graduates ever failed in any attempt to hold a position.

SURGERY OF THE STOMACH

LECTURE DELIVERED ON THIS SUBJECT TO DOCTORS

Library Trustees Did Not Hold Their Expected Meeting Last Night to Install Officers.

"Surgery of the Stomach" was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening to the many physicians participating in the gathering of the Academy of Medicine, held in their room in the Carnegie library building.

Next Tuesday evening "Anatomy and Physiology of the Intestines" will be the subject for discussion, with lectures by Dr. Herndon and County Physician Edward Young.

Library Trustees.

The trustees of Carnegie library attended holding a meeting last evening at the building, to take up a number of questions, but on account of several of the members being out of the city and others detained by illness of family, the session was not conducted.

Plumbers Install.

Last evening during the meeting of the plumbers' union for the city the following officers were installed, to serve for the coming six months: Algoner Grief, president; Ernest Baumgard, vice president; Virgil Aris, recording secretary; Virgil Chastaine, financial secretary; J. M. Reed, treasurer.

\$100 WORTH OF AFRICAN SKIN

(Continued From First Page.)

Went With Circus.

The sister of Ernest Porter, colored, reported to the police yesterday that her brother ran away with Robinson's circus which was here last Saturday. She sought help from the officers, but they could do nothing, not knowing where the show now is.

Holman Hit.

Frank Carter, white, was arrested yesterday by Officer Senger on the charge of striking Will Holman during a scap.

Disorderly Conduct.

Henry Miller and Lulu Chambers, colored, were arrested by Officer Hurley for being disorderly out on the street in the Fisherville neighborhood.

Somebody's Trunk.

Yesterday when Mrs. Kate Bonnin of 621 Washington streets returned home found a strange trunk sitting in the front hall. She notified Chief Collins who sent out and had the trunk brought to the City Hall where it is being held. On being looked into there was much good clothing found, also a bank book with the name of J. R. Yancey, showing a balance of money in the City National bank. It is presumed some expressman took the trunk to the wrong number.

Family Deserted.

The police are looking for a man named Arthur Smith, charged with deserting his family. Smith came here recently from Marshall county, and went to work for the I. C. He resided on Huntington row, and a few days ago said he intended moving his family back to Marshall county. He packed the household goods, sent them to the N. C. & St. L. depot to which place his family walked. Smith never showed up, and after hours of awaiting, his family was taken to the Home of the Friendless. It is claimed he has deserted them.

Prowler Fired At.

Yesterday morning early some negro was found prowling around the Cobb home on Broadway near Seventh. Officer Scott Ferguson was summoned and when he got there the negro leaped into the adjoining yard. The officer yelled for him to halt. The negro ran and Ferguson fired, and with a cry of pain the darky leaped the fence and disappeared. It is believed he was shot.

House Robbed.

Mrs. Lou Hamilton of 433 Elizabeth street informed the police yesterday that someone the night before effected an entrance to her home and stole \$75.

Grocer's Pocket Picked.

Greene Charles Hamilton of 213 South F street informed the police yesterday that he was picked by a thief in the pocket while he was working in the market.

Stevenson Fined.

Robert Stevenson, a logger of the Clark's river section, was fined \$5 and costs by Justice Emery for making insulting actions towards members of the family of Constable Lane of the county.

CHILD DIED ON THE TRAIN

SOME LITTLE ONE EXPIRED ON TRAIN GOING TO LACENTER.

The Remains of Mrs. Myrtle Cash Will Be Shipped to Kuttawa This Morning.

Word sent back to the city last evening from the Illinois Central passenger train that left here at 6:15 o'clock for Cairo, stated that some little child died aboard the train while being carried to LaCenter by its parents, who live there.

The names of the parents could not be learned.

Ship Body Today.

This morning the remains of Mrs. Myrtle Cash will be shipped to Kuttawa for burial, that being the former home of the deceased.

The lady was the wife of Mr. Ocie Cash of 758 Goebel avenue, and expired of consumption Monday afternoon, after a lingering illness. She was twenty-two years of age and a lovable, kind young woman of many friends.

The husband is employed at the Illinois Central railroad, and is a nephew of Sheriff Samuel Cash of Lyon county, who arrived here yesterday to accompany the body to Kuttawa.

WANTS DAMAGES FOR INJURIES

(Continued from Page One.)

June 1, 1904, Jackson in another suit, sued Edward and Emma Hanson and Tobias Steger for \$1,000 claimed due upon a \$1,000 note defendants executed June 1, 1904, and which was payable in twelve months.

Divorce Wanted.

Mary Cary sued Joseph Cary for divorce. They married during 1886, and have four children. She claims he has abandoned her, and besides the divorce, asks for \$300 alimony.

Exceptions Filed.

In the county court yesterday exceptions were filed to the commissioner's report made in the suit of Sarah Harper against W. H. Dunaway.

Property Sold.

Property in the Taylor and McQuinn addition to the city has been bought from L. D. Potter by L. D. Teber for \$100 and the deed lodged for record with the county clerk yesterday.

Frank Bond transferred to J. T. York for \$500, land in the county.

W. T. Metcalf bought from U. S. Walston for \$500 property on the East side of Twelfth between Caldwell and Norton streets.

Licensed to Marry.

Joe Copening, aged 33, of Dumaine, Ill., and Eliza Richmond, aged 37, of Golconda, Ill., were licensed yesterday to marry. They are colored, and another couple of that hue getting a license was Will Wood, aged 30, and Addie Stacker, aged 22 of this city.

RESIGNATION OF PASTOR

Rev. Eshman Resigns Charge of Paducah C. P. Congregation.

Rev. S. H. Eshman has resigned the pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian church of this city and after preaching next Sunday will return to Paducah, Tenn., his former home.

Recently the Cumberland Presbyterian and the Northern Presbyterian churches united. Members of the Paducah C. P. congregation favor the union, while Dr. Eshman does not, and as this caused a lack of harmony the pastor decided to resign, in justice to the members, and also himself. There is not the slightest ill feeling but simply a difference of opinion, both sides regretting their inability to coincide with the other views.

Dr. Eshman took charge of the congregation last October, and has proven himself a deep, earnest and vigorous divine, who did much good towards upbuilding of the church. He has hosts of friends here who wish him success in his new fields of labor.

SMALL BLAZE.

Fire Caused \$50 Loss at Tobe Owens' Residence.

Last night shortly after 10 o'clock some little boy in passing the residence of Mr. Tobe Owens at Tenth and Ohio streets, discovered a fire in one of the halls. He ran to the branch fire department house at Tenth and Jones and informed Capt. Elliott, who rushed the men over and quickly extinguished the small blaze, which did not cause more of a loss than about \$50.

It is not known how it started, as there was no one at home at the time.

WILL CONTINUE AT SERVICE

ADJUTANT LANGDON, OF THE VETERANS' CAMP, WILL NOT RESIGN.

Committee's Report Upon the Confederate Monument Was Not Submitted.

Last evening during the meeting of the James T. Walbert Camp of Confederate veterans in the police court room, Adjutant Thomas Langdon announced that inasmuch as his health was getting better he would reconsider his determination to resign, and continue discharging the duties of his position. He had thought of resigning, but at that time was in ill health, from which he had recovered.

Last evening the committee in charge of raising funds for the Confederate monument was to have a report in, but on account of the absence of Chairman D. G. Murrell, this was deferred until the next monthly session which will be the third Tuesday in August. The committee will report progress being made with the proposition of amassing funds. They have many hundreds of dollars already in this credit, but work has never been pushed forward vigorously as yet.

A number of other propositions were before the camp last evening, but not in shape for definite action.

A NOBLE CHRISTIAN WOMAN

Refuses to Accept "Blood Money" For Death of Her Missionary Husband Who Lost His Life in the Cause.

In the age of commercialism it is refreshing to know that there are some people in the world with such high ideals as Mrs. La Baree, whose husband was killed while in the discharge of his Master's work. Those people who believe or profess to believe, that the foreign missionaries who risk and frequently lose their lives in the work of spreading the gospel "are in it for the money" should read the following telegram:

Washington, July 16.—In the Persian correspondence in the portion of the Red book on foreign relations, which was made public by the state department today, is contained a strong protest addressed by Mrs. Mary S. La Baree, formerly of Urumia, Persia to American Minister Richmond Pearson at Teheran, against the exaction by the United States government of an indemnity of \$50,000 for the murder of her husband, Rev. Benjamin W. La Baree, a missionary, killed on Mount Ararat by religious fanatics. While, believing that when an American citizen has been murdered because of the criminal laxness of a foreign government those dependent on him for support should be awarded a suitable indemnity, Mrs. La Baree made the following declaration:

"I believe that the great mission cause to which my husband and I dedicated our lives, and which has become dearer to me because of the terrible sacrifice I have been called upon for it, I believe that his memory may receive serious injury if my children and I accept an indemnity for this murder. The motive would not be understood by the great mass of the people in this district, who inevitably know of it as the Persian idea of 'blood money,' is so different from our civilized understanding of an indemnity. Thus serious and lasting injury might be done in the mission cause for which we have already sacrificed so much that I prefer to waive my rights as an American citizen than to see this cause suffer."

She further protested against the size of the indemnity, saying that while her husband's life could not be measured in value by the standards prevailing in that country, which fixed the life of the Christian at 33 tomans (dollars) and the maximum

SAVING SCHEME.

Roundhouse Men Have Invention That Saves Much Oil.

Foreman Joseph Walker of the roundhouse for the local shops of the Illinois Central railroad, will this week be sent by the officials to the roundhouses at Chicago, Mattoon, Ill., East St. Louis and other places, to instruct the engineers in the use of a contrivance used to fire engines with oil. The Paducah shopmen have gotten up an affair which will fire an engine with only one gallon of oil, while at other points much more is taken, and to show the outsiders how to save much oil, the local foreman is sent out on the tour of instruction.

TEST MACHINES ON STREETS

ST. LOUIS REPRESENTATIVES HAD AFFAIRS OUT-YESTERDAY.

Board of Works Will Decide This Afternoon Which They Will Recommend for Purchase.

Yesterday afternoon the street cleaning machines sent here by St. Louis concerns to be tested, were put to work against each other in the presence of the Board of Works, which will decide during the regular meeting this afternoon which machine to purchase.

One machine was operated on Third between Kentucky avenue and Washington street, while the other was operated in the next block, on Third between Washington and Clark streets. The representatives of the two companies were here on the ground, and showed to the board of works members the good qualities of their respective machines.

The machines were kept put for an hour or so upon the thoroughfare and the street was thoroughly cleaned. This afternoon the members of the board will thoroughly discuss the merits of the two machines and make some decision as to which the think should be acquired.

POOR FARM CONTRACTS

FISCAL COURT COMMITTEE YESTERDAY AWARDED A NUMBER OF THEM.

Contractor Weikel Furnishes Brick and Masonry Work, and Sherrill-Russell the Lumber.

Work of letting contracts and preparing for the new county poor farm building is progressing nicely, and by the last of next week the men will commence laying brick for the foundations.

Yesterday the fiscal court committee which has charge of the constructive work, Justices Bleich, Broadfoot, Knott and Judge Lightfoot, held a meeting. The object of the gathering was to look over the propositions submitted by different concerns to furnish material for the structure.

To the Sherrill-Russell Lumber company was awarded the contract to furnish all the lumber for the building, delivered upon the ground, four miles in the county, near Lone Oak. Their figure was about \$2,900. Contractor George Weikel will furnish the brick and do the masonry work for \$4,985.

R. L. Tyree got the painting for \$238; Jack Coulson the plumbing for \$1,576; the Louis W. Henneberger company furnishes the hardware at \$45; the Fowler-Wolfe sheet iron works furnish the slate roofing, and all tinwork, etc.

Fred Schiffman has the contract to bore the wells at \$1.75 per cubic foot.

The committee yesterday instructed Magistrate Broadfoot to buy a gasoline engine and windmill to be used for pumping water. When the wind does not blow sufficiently strong to operate the mill, the engine will be utilized.

he laborers employed at the site for the new building are daily engaged in grading the grounds and excavating for the foundation, and it will take until sometime next week to complete these preliminaries.

Pointing Out the Difference.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"What's the difference between vision and sight?"

"See those two girls' across the street?"

"Yes."

"Well, the pretty one I would call a vision of loveliness, but the other one—she's a sight."

Before Trading Your Old Bicycle in on New One See: WILLIAMS BICYCLE CO

Next to Kentucky Theatre on North Fifth street they can save you money, and take your old wheel in exchange. WE WANT AN UNLIMITED NUMBER OF SECOND HAND BICYCLES.

Remember this is the cheapest house in town on Bicycles and everything for bicycles. Parts furnished for any make of wheel. Expert machinists in our repair shop. All work guaranteed.

Some Every Day Bargains in Books

A T

Harbour's Book Department.

Leopard's Spots	50c	St. Elmo	50c
Law of the Land	50c	The Cost	50c
Granstark	50c	In the Bishop's Carriage	50c
Coniston, by Churchill	\$1.20	Fenwick's Career	\$1.20
Chip, of the Flying U	\$1.20	Pigs is Pigs	50c

Come and look over our stock. Our selection is the best, our prices the lowest in Paducah.

We are offering 899 Paper Back Novels, all good, all different, at 10c each, 3 for 25c. Come early to get choice.

Dr. Pepper Notice.
The Paducah Bottling Co., is the only company authorized to bottle Dr. Pepper in Paducah, and adjacent territory.
ARTESIAN MFG. & BOTTLING CO., Prop. Waco, Texas.

PABST BLUE RIBBON BOTTLE BEER

Sold at
Gray's Buffet
Palmer House Bar,
L. A. Lagomarsino.

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Office with Dr. Rivers & Rivers, 129 North Fifth, Both Phones 355.
Residence 1041 Clay, Old Phone 1692

A. S. DABNEY

—DENTIST—

Truehart Building

The Register, 10 cents per week.
Try a Register want ad.

PROTECT BREEDING BIRDS.

Reservations Established by President's Order in Three Locations.

Executive orders creating three new reservations for the protection of the breeding grounds of native birds were signed by President Roosevelt October 10. The names and locations of these reservations are as follows:

The "Siskiwi Islands reservation," embracing all of the unsurveyed islands of the Siskiwi or Menagerie group of islands at the mouth of Siskiwi bay, on the south of Isle Royal, in Lake Superior, Mich. This reservation embraces sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34 and 35, in township 64 north, range 6 west. Upon these islands between 6,000 and 10,000 herring gulls breed annually, besides a number of other species not nearly so numerous. It is the largest and most important herring gull colony within the limits of the United States.

The "Huron Islands reservation," embracing the Huron Islands group lying near the Huron Islands group, lying near the south shore of Lake Superior and embracing sections 26, 27, 34 and 35, in township 53 north, range 24 west, Michigan. Some 1,500 gulls, together with a number of other water birds, breed upon these islands annually.

The "Passage Key reservation," embracing an island near the mouth of Tampa bay, on the west coast of Florida, known as Passage Key, and situated in section 6, township 34 south, range 16 east. Thousands of handsome terns have bred upon this little key annually ever since the Florida coast was first explored, but during the past year the egg hunters made regular trips to the island, and each time not only plundered the nests of the fresh eggs, but also destroyed all eggs partially incubated and unfit for use. This action promised annihilation of the colony within a year or two. At the time the egg hunting was most active other parties inaugurated a movement to secure title to the island for resort purposes. This effort, if it had been successful, would have resulted in a destruction of the breeding colony, as complete and almost as soon as the egg hunters would have accomplished that end, so that the creation of the reservation is said to be extremely opportune.

The National Association of Audubon societies has placed wardens in charge of each of these reservations, and the slaughter of the birds and plundering of their nests has been stopped.

TRAGEDIES OF THE MAILS.

Many Family Skeletons in the Apartment Houses of New York City.

"No postmen the country over see so much paths in their rounds as the men of the New York force," said the man in the gray uniform, as he lighted a comforting cigar after being relieved from duty, relates the New York World.

"It seems to me sometimes that every boarding-house room, every cranny in a furnished-room house, and even the best of apartment-houses conceals some sort of a family skeleton or a small tragedy. I suppose New York is a good place to hide yourself in, and then so many young men and women coming here in search of fine positions or careers meet with discouragement. With these people, a letter may mean hope or life itself.

"In flats and apartment houses where the janitor or a hall boy distributes the mail, or in a boarding-house where it passes through the hands of servants, you can see women in all styles of negligee costumes, hanging over the balustrades, their eyes just begging for a letter.

"One woman in particular I remember. She lived in a flat four flights up, and morning after morning I would find her shivering in the vestibule and waiting for me. She watched me hungrily as I distributed the mail to the various boxes. Nothing ever came for her, and she never told me her story, but somehow you could read it in her face, which grew thinner every day. At last I brought her a letter, and what do you think she did when she looked at it? Just dropped at my feet in a tidy little faint, after one scream of relief and joy that brought the janitor on the run.

"Then there was a nice little girl who watched for me every delivery last summer. She'd always ask: 'Anything for mamma to-day?' and when I'd shake my head she'd run right upstairs. The janitor told me about them. The husband had deserted them—and in the end, as the woman was sickly—the city had to take care of them. It makes me tired to think of that nice, bright little thing being in an orphanage."

An Ingenious Policeman.

Many tales have been told of the "genius" but the ingenuity of a Newark cop on trial for neglect of duty is hard to beat.

A jewelry shop had been entered and a tray of jewels carried off under the very eyes of the cop. On trial the following conversation took place between the police commissioner and the accused:

"Why didn't you see the man?"

"I did see him, your honor, and asked him what he was doing hanging around."

"What did he say?"

"He said he was looking into the location, as he was going in for jewelry himself."

"Well, he did. He robbed the store."

"Well, your honor, even if he was a thief, he was no liar."—N. Y. Sun.

Modern Life.

She—Is it true that your brother is going to marry his divorced wife?

He—Yes. He became so well acquainted with her during the divorce trial that he fell in love with her.

—Fleegende Blaetter.

RUSH TOWARDS CITY

POPULATION OF RURAL NEW YORK COUNTIES DECLINES.

No Other State in the Union Shows Such a Large Falling Off in This Respect—Some of the Causes.

Twenty-one of the 61 counties of New York had fewer inhabitants by the census of 1900 than they had by the census of 1890. These counties, which include one-half of the area of the state, showed a falling off in ten years ranging from a few hundreds of inhabitants in some small counties, to several thousands in some of the larger ones.

Essex county, in northern New York, for instance, declined from 33,000 to 30,700 in the ten years. Wayne county, in western New York, famous for apples and mint, declined from 49,700 to 48,600.

By many persons this decline in population was attributed to the continuance between 1890 and 1897 of a period of industrial hard times, the general effect of which is to diminish population in rural or semi-rural districts. In such times, the demand for employment being decreased and the provision for public relief in farming counties being small, the larger cities are sought by needy persons, and these conditions are reflected in the ensuing census.

The years between 1900 and 1905 having been marked by prosperity and abundance throughout the state, it was supposed that the decline in population in interior counties would cease, that some of the former loss would be regained and that, perhaps, improved conditions would be reflected in the census figures of this year which show the entire population of New York to be more than 8,000,000, an increase of 11 per cent. compared with the census of five years ago.

Instead of this, however, the recently completed state census shows that 21 of the 61 counties have fewer inhabitants than they had five years ago. Some of those which show the largest decrease in five years are Chemung, which includes the city of Elmira, heretofore one of the largest manufacturing towns in the southern tier, and Steuben, one of the most fertile of the farming counties in the same region. The falling off in Chemung in five years was 2,458, and in Steuben 1,007.

Some of the counties of the state which do not show a decline in five years show at least very little gain. One of these is Dutchess, which includes the city of Poughkeepsie, and which is one of the best known of the dairy and farming counties of the state. Five years ago the population was 81,670; this year it is 81,689—a gain of 19 persons.

Delaware county, the chief distinction of which is that it includes more prohibition territory than any other county in New York, has increased from 46,415 to 46,788 only during five years of enormous state growth.

Among other counties which have lost in population in the last five years are Otsego, famed for hops; Oswego noted for starch and starch works; Clinton, which includes the city of Plattsburg; Schoharie; Cayuga, which includes the city of Ithaca; Greene which includes the city of Catskill; Hamilton in the Adirondacks; Fulton and Madison counties in the interior and Wayne, which increases its agricultural products every year, but continues to lose steadily in population.

No other state of the country has as large a proportion of counties which are falling behind in population as New York, that is, none of the larger states. The explanation of these changes is found probably in the enormous increase in manufacturing interests.

In five years Schenectady has jumped from 46,000 to 71,000 population; Rockland from 38,000 to 45,000; Niagara from 74,000 to 84,000, and Westchester from 134,000 to 223,000.

In 15 years the population of New York has increased 21 per cent., yet one-third of the counties have fewer inhabitants than they had 15 years ago.

Squelched.

Many a traveler, who has looked forward to a railroad journey as a season when he need not talk, will sympathize with this just triumph recorded in the London Globe.

He wanted to read, but the man opposite would persist in trying to talk as the train moved swiftly along. After several brief replies the student began to grow tired. "The grass is very green, isn't it?" said the would-be conversationalist, pleasantly.

"Yes," said the student. "Such a change from the blue and red grass we've been having lately!"

In the silence that followed he began another chapter.

The Chugs.

"Josie," asked Mrs. Chugwater, "how do they work these voting machines?"

"They use one of the cranks that are always hanging around the polling place," explained Mr. Chugwater, with some irritation.—Chicago Tribune.

Seemed to Know.

"What," asked the tall-browed professor, "are the principal by-products of the steel industry?"

"Carnegie libraries," promptly answered the student from an interior village.—Chicago Daily News.

Husband's Recompense.

The Comanche Indians have a law that if a buck runs away with another's squaw the husband is to have all his property, and marital intractation is said to be rare in the tribe.

HIS THEORY TESTED.

"Did you take in the temp'rance lecture over to Wanshope Branch?" asked the storekeeper of Marvin Parsons. "They tell me it was a powerful fine lecture an' done a right smart o' good."

"It didn't do me no good," replied Marvin. "I've ben too busy huskin' out my corn to take in temp'rance lectures."

"I was there," volunteered Washington Hancock, pausing in the scraping of a carrot which he had taken from a convenient basket. "It was a powerful fine lecture, as Rufe says, but it was discouragin' to a man 'thout helpin' him any. Reason don't feaze a feller if liquor gets holt on him. If it did the rumssellers would have had to close up long ago. You've got to reform a feller in one of two ways—religion or main stren'th an' aw'kardness. That was Dominie Walker's theory an' he had a right smart o' success. Member the dominie? He was the goldardest two-fisted, rawboned six-foot-two of grit an' ginger an' hoss sense I ever seen wrapped up in black broadcloth."

"Well, one evenin' he was down to Tarkio tradin' an' he seen Mose Brun-smit reposin' in the alley back o' Grippen's s'loon, with the rain drippin' down on him from the eaves of the woodshed. Mose was jest about the crarriest misable low-down no-account drunken loafer that ever stepped."

"Well, the dominie stood there in the rain lookin' at him a while an' fin'ly he says: 'There's a man somewhere in that lump. Religion may bring it out, an' main stren'th an' aw'kardness may do it. Snilyer stillilbus kewarnter'—that's the Greek for one nail drives out another."

"He had a little spring wagon he'd drove to town in an' he backs the wagon up in the alley an' heaves Mose in a heap o' straw in the dominie's barn an' he was some s'prised. After a while he got up an' tried to open the door to peek out. He didn't want to do no more'n peek out because he wasn't dressed for comp'ny. All the costume he had was a horse blanket that was lyin' on the grain chest. Well, the door was locked. He began to holler, but nobody come. Then he pounded on the door with the handle of a hay fork an' suddenly the door opened an' the dominie walked in."

"He didn't take no notice o' Mose—just barred the door inside and begun to shake down hay for his ol' hoss."

"Where's my clo'es, an' what d'ys mean by lockin' me up in your con-sarned ol' barn?" says Mose.

"Dominie Walker never said a word an' Mose started for the door. He hadn't no more'n began to unbark when the dominie caught him by the neck an' threw him down on the straw. He started up fightin' mad an' the dominie jest knocked him down again. Didn't say nothin' only jest landed him on the jaw an' down he went. Then Mose begun to cry an' beg to be let out. The dominie didn't say nothin'—just finished feedin' his hoss an' went out. After a while Mose got crazy thirsty, an' yelled for water an' pounded the door. Back come the dominie with a jug an' a bowl of oatmeal an' puts 'em down on the grain chest an' goes out. Mose took a long swig at the jug an' then stopped an' tasted.

"Blame me if it ain't half whisky!" he says.

"It must have been close to noon, as he felt sorter holler. He took a spoonful of the oatmeal, tasted it, an' then went to work an' cleaned out the bowl. 'First time I ever eat oatmeal an' whisky,' he says, smilin' happily; 'I've struck it rich.'

"He rolled up in the blanket an' went to sleep again. 'Bout supper time in comes the dominie with a plate o' bread an' meat, barred the door, 'tended to his hoss an' went out 'thout sayin' a word, leavin' the grub behind. After a while Mose got up an' sampled it an' blame if both the bread an' meat wasn't strong o' whisky."

"Well, that's the way it went right along. Never a word was said to him, an' everything he ate or drank was full of whisky. He got mad when the dominie wouldn't speak to him an' fought, but all he got by that was a lickin'. The whisky flavor tasted good to him for a time, but pretty soon he got sort o' tired of it. Then he got plum sick of it an' fin'ly the smell of it turned his stummuck an' he began to stop eatin' altogether. Then the dominie gave him plain food for a while an' then the first thing he knew he'd be gettin' whisky again."

"For heaven's sake, dominie," says Mose for the hundredth time, 'quit givin' me that blame liquor. I'm clean turned agin it. An' treat me like a man an' not like a dog. Say suthin'! I don't care what it is, but say suthin'!"

"The dominie didn't answer him then, but the next mornin' he came in with a shirt an' hat an' shoes an' overalls. 'Put them on, Moses,' he says, 'an' then you can come out with me an' help me hill-up the corn. But don't try to get away and don't hold no converse with nobody, for as sure as you do you go back on whisky die!' I'll break every bone in your body."

"Moses went out an' hilled corn along with the dominie. Then they put up hay together, an' hoed potatoes an' dug cellar an' worked along all through that summer."

"Along in the fall the dominie discharged him, cured."

"An' then he turned around an' sued the dominie for five months' wages, an' the boys got together and gave him a ride on a nice three-cornered fence rail. He never went to drinkin' again, though."

"Cured him then?" said the storekeeper. "That was one way."

"Yes—main stren'th an' aw'kardness," said Hancock. "The other, didn't take."—Chicago Daily News.

OLD-TIME METHODS.

"When I was a young feller I most gen'ally wore out my overalls at the knees an' my calluses was all on my hands," remarked the old man to the farm assistant. "Now, I take notus, when there's any patchin' to be done it's on the seat of a man's britches an' the rest of the wear an' tear seems to come on his head. It's all labor-savin' inventions—contraphans to save a feller trouble. S'pose it's all right, but it ain't the way I was raised. Look at you, now."

"What's the trouble with me, Uncle Dave?" asked the assistant.

"Well, you may be all right; I don't say you ain't," said the old man. "On'y when you came to my son's huntin' a job what did you do? You got out that there diploma you got from the state agricultural college an' commenced gassin' about centrifugal separators an' electric stimulation of plant life an' nutritive ratios an' permanganate o' potash an' such like. An' John, 'stid o' sizin' you up to see whether you was stout enough to do a good man's work an' find-

in' out whether you knew enough to feed a cow 'thout founderin' it an' keep sober when you went after the mail, asks you if you can run a gasoline engine an' what experience you've had with soil analysis. Gosh! Then you got the job. There ain't no farm hands any more. There's engineers an' biologists an' chemists an' electricians, but there ain't no farmers."

"It's different, that's all," said the assistant. "We get the crops just the same, but we do it easier."

"That's the pint I'm makin'," said the old man. "You do it easier. You set on a self-harvester-binder-thresher-sacker an' go through a field o' grain 'thout doin' a lick more'n pushin' a button or pullin' a lever, an' then you think you're smart because you done it easy. Look at you. I c'd wrestle you, collar 'n elbow, or any holds you like an' wipe the ground with you, as old as I am. I could lick you with one hand tied behind me. I bet I can pitch two loads of hay afore you could one—but you'd rig up a derrick an' a portable automatic hay fork an' save time an' do it easier. Time! Ain't you got all the time there is? You git out an' saw wood instead o' gettin' a steam engine to do it, an' your back'll be the better for it. Pump water for the stock an' let the wind do the work the Lord intended an' you'll raise some muscle on your arm. Pitch your own hay an' git a chest on you; holler across a ten-acre field an' improve your lungs, instid o' settin' down to a telephone."

"You aren't against the use of machinery, are you, Uncle Dave?" asked the assistant.

"No, I ain't agin machinery. That's all right up to a certain pint, but the pint is that you're runnin' it into the ground. Look at the advertisements in the papers. All o' 'em to save trouble. Why waste time stropplin' arazor? Why trouble to cook? Use the self-actin' this an' the already-prepared that an' the automatic t'other. Don't fool away time chawin' your vittles; eat the pre-digested health food that will save your stummick trouble. Don't use the legs that you've ben walkin' with; ride, an' save the wear an' tear on 'em, or stay at home an' press a button or write a postcard an' have what you want brought to you. We kin furnish you anythin' you've a mind to mention quicker an' cheaper an' easier than you kin do it yourself by the old-fashioned methods. Ain't that it? You bet it is."

"I tell you if this idee of havin' everything done easy an' without trouble goes on there won't be no use of hirin' an' we'll all git to be the orneriest, triflin'est, shiftleest set o' people on the face of the airth. That's my judgment. I may be mistaken an' it may be all right to take life easy, but that ain't no notion of it. I don't feel natural with a lot o' machinery sowin' an' cultivatin' an' reapin' an' marketin' an' snortin' an' puffin' an' explodin' all over the place. Life wasn't meant to be too easy. There ain't no satisfaction to me to do anythin' if it's too blame easy. I like to go up against a hard proposition an' beat it out. I don't want a machine deputized to do my fightin' for me an' set back in an easy chair an' watch it done. I'll use my head with the next man, but I want to use my hands, too, an' the rest o' my body. By jinks, they've even got contraptions for makin' fishin' easy."

"I don't want to sit on a traction engine to do my plowin'. I want to have my two fists a-holt of the plow handles an' feel as if I was a-rippin' the sod up myself. I want to straddle the clouds an' cuss at the horses an' dodge the stumps and in other ways work my body as well as my head. I want to push the saw an' swing the ax, an' shoulder the sacks o' taters an' hoist 'em into the wagon. I'm a man an' not jest a swell-headed thinkin' machine—or I used to be."

"It's just a case of used to be," all around," said the assistant.—Chicago Daily News.

London to Rome Wires.

Tete-a-tete between London and Rome, 1,100 miles apart, is the latest telephone revelation. Prof. Majorama has invented the microphone for use with the telephone, whereby experts of London and Rome have already held disjointed conversation. To establish telephonic communication between the two cities is said to be perfectly simple, provided the connecting wires are thick enough. It is merely a question of money. In telephoning long distances sections of wire are used, which are effective for intermediate points, but perhaps not substantial enough for the entire distance. Making the necessary substitution of thicker wires the alternative is the use of the microphone, which makes it possible to hear words transmitted over the thinner wires. The longest distance for effective telephoning from London is at present to Marseilles, 800 miles distant.

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE CORRECTED MAY 30th, 1906.

SOUTH BOUND			
	No. 101	No. 103	No. 121
Leave Cincinnati	8:20 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	.....
Leave Louisville	12:01 p.m.	9:40 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Leave Owensboro	.....	6:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Leave Horse Branch	.....	12:08 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Leave Central City	2:28 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Leave Nortonville	4:08 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	1:28 p.m.
Leave Evansville	12:50 p.m.	4:40 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Leave Nashville	.....	7:00 p.m.	8:05 a.m.
Leave Hopkinsville	.....	9:45 p.m.	11:20 a.m.
Leave Princeton	4:55 p.m.	2:27 a.m.	2:35 p.m.
Arrive Paducah	6:10 p.m.	3:40 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
Arrive Paducah	6:15 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	4:20 p.m.
Arrive Fulton	7:20 p.m.	4:50 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Arrive Gibbs, Tenn.	8:06 p.m.	5:51 a.m.	.....
Arrive Rives	8:13 p.m.	6:01 a.m.	.....
Arrive Jackson	.....	7:15 a.m.	.....
Arrive Memphis	11:10 p.m.	8:20 a.m.	.....
Arrive New Orleans	10:35 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	.....

NORTH BOUND			
	No. 102	No. 104	No. 122
Leave New Orleans	7:10 p.m.	9:15 a.m.	.....
Leave Memphis	6:45 a.m.	8:50 p.m.	.....
Leave Jackson, Tenn.	8:07 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	.....
Leave Rives	.....	11:58 p.m.	.....
Leave Fulton	10:15 a.m.	12:35 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Paducah	11:20 a.m.	1:43 a.m.	7:40 a.m.
Arrive Paducah	11:25 a.m.	1:48 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Arrive Princeton	12:30 p.m.	3:03 a.m.	9:29 a.m.
Arrive Hopkinsville	6:15 p.m.	5:20 a.m.	.....
Arrive Nashville	9:25 p.m.	8:10 a.m.	.....
Arrive Evansville	3:45 p.m.	9:45 a.m.	.....
Arrive Nortonville	1:28 p.m.	3:51 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
Arrive Central City	2:05 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Arrive Horse Branch	3:06 p.m.	5:18 a.m.	12:55 p.m.
Arrive Owensboro	4:55 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
Arrive Louisville	5:55 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
Arrive Cincinnati	9:15 p.m.	12:00 noon	.....

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

NORTH BOUND			
	No. 306	No. 374	
Leave Paducah	12:40 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	.....
Arrive Cabondale	4:25 p.m.	8:40 p.m.	.....
Arrive Chicago	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	.....
Arrive St. Louis	8:30 p.m.	7:20 a.m.	.....

SOUTH BOUND			
	No. 305	No. 375	
Leave St. Louis	7:45 a.m.	9:40 p.m.	.....
Leave Chicago	2:50 a.m.	6:20 p.m.	.....
Leave Cabondale	11:40 a.m.	7:05 a.m.	.....
Arrive Paducah	3:35 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	.....

CAIRO-NASHVILLE LINE.

NORT BOUND			
	101-801	135-835	
Leave Nashville	8:10 a.m.	.....	.....
Leave Hopkinsville	11:20 a.m.	6:40 a.m.	.....
Leave Princeton	2:35 p.m.	7:45 a.m.	.....
Arrive Paducah	4:15 p.m.	9:25 a.m.	.....
Leave Paducah	6:15 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	.....
Arrive Cairo	7:45 p.m.	11:10 a.m.	.....
Arrive St. Louis	7:20 a.m.	4:30 p.m.	.....
Arrive Chicago	6:30 a.m.	.....	.....

SOUTH BOUND			
	122-822	136-836	
Leave Chicago	6:20 p.m.	9:40 a.m.	.....
Leave St. Louis	9:40 p.m.	1:50 p.m.	.....
Leave Cairo	6:00 a.m.	5:55 p.m.	.....
Arrive Paducah	7:45 a.m.	7:40 p.m.	.....
Leave Paducah	7:50 a.m.	3:10 p.m.	.....
Arrive Princeton	9:29 a.m.	4:45 p.m.	.....
Arrive Hopkinsville	.....	6:10 p.m.	.....
Arrive Nashville	.....	9:25 p.m.	.....

Trains marked (*) run daily except Sunday. All other trains run daily. Trains 103 and 104 carry through sleepers between Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans; trains 101 and 102 sleepers between Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans. Trains 801 and 822 sleepers between Paducah and St. Louis. Train 801 connects at East Cairo with Chicago sleeper. For further information, address,

J. T. DONOVAN, agent, City Ticket Office, Paducah, Ky.
R. M. PRATHER, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Paducah, Ky.
F. W. HARLOW, D. P. A., Louisville, Ky.
JOHN A. SCOTT, A. G. P. A., Memphis, Tenn.
S. G. WATCH, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
W. H. BRILL, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

INTRUSION BY WIRE.

PREVENTED BY HAVING SECRET TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Private and Business 'Phones That Are Not Listed—Efforts Made by Outsiders to Discover Them.

"Yes, they call me Sapphira," cheerfully admitted the operator of the telephone switchboard in a large business house, reports the New York Sun. "It's because I'm such an accomplished liar, you know."

"But, then, that is one of the things I'm paid for; so it really isn't my fault and I don't let it worry me. Perhaps the most frequent lie I have to tell is when I am asked about a dozen times a day if the president has a private telephone call—one not in the regular telephone directory, you know."

"Of course he has, he'd be in the insane asylum if he hadn't; but he doesn't want everybody to know it. The telephone was getting such a nuisance to business men that a lot of them have had to do this."

"Now, when a man's private telephone rings he knows it really is a personal call, as only a few people have his number. It is a direct call from 'Central' and does not come over the regular office switchboard at all."

"Every operator of a private switchboard, and of course, every 'central,' is charged with keeping these private telephone numbers strictly confidential. People try lots of different ways to worm this information out of us, but they don't succeed."

"It saves my time wonderfully—this having a private call," said a lawyer. "I really think this plan saved me from a nervous breakdown last year."

"My private secretary has charge of the telephone supposed by the uninitiated to be the only one by which I can be reached personally. Nine times out of ten the questions can be settled without referring to me. Occasionally, of course, I have to speak to the person myself."

"But there was a time a few years ago when I could not dictate so much as a note to my stenographer without being interrupted half a dozen times. That exasperating little ting-a-ling has been the death knell to many a finely phrased letter. As for important documents, when dictating anything that required serious thought I was obliged to have an entirely separate room where I was as absolutely 'out' as though in my home uptown."

"While, of course, I did not pretend to speak to every person who called for me on the telephone, still I was called very often. It is very different now. Only a dozen or so persons know my private call, and sometimes my telephone does not ring more than once or twice a day."

"The telephone is a mighty good servant, but with one's name in the public telephone directory it soon becomes a hard master."

"Yes, our house number is private," said a woman who has many social duties, "and we guard it as we do the family jewels. Only our own direct circle of friends are able to reach us by telephone."

"As some one said to me the other day, quite the height of modern intimacy is reached in the interchange of private telephone numbers. And it is true. "You would be surprised to know the lengths some people would go to discover the number of a private wire. Why, would you believe it, our stable is often called up, and whoever happens to answer is asked for our house number. Yes, our telephone is now just what it originally was and just what it should be—a convenience and not a nuisance."

Maiden Names in Other Lands.
When a woman is married in this country her maiden name is seldom mentioned. Many people to whom she is very well known have never heard it. In France, on the contrary, there are constant reminders of the earlier dignity. In Belgium marriage does not extinguish it, for many married women often combine the old name with the new. Moreover, they put the maiden name last, thus giving it the greater distinction. We can illustrate this by supposing the custom to prevail in this country. In that case Miss Brown when she married Mr. Robinson would have her visiting cards printed: "Mrs. Robinson-Brown." This double barreled arrangement does not give the Belgian wife a better social status than the English wife's, but it is very soothing to feminine pride.—London Chronicle.

Wisdom of the Chinese.
The verbal wisdom of the Chinese has become proverbial, and appropriately enough, it shows itself prominently in their proverbs. Many of these have already been translated into English, but here are a few more, from a collection by Herr Bruno Navarra, published in Heidelberg, which may be welcome: "It is better not to be than not to be anything." "Repentance is the dawn of virtue." "Even the highest tower stands on the ground." "Man thinks he knows everything, but woman knows better." "Even the mandarin of the first class has poor relations." "The carver of idols never worships idols; he knows too well what they are made of." "A day of grief is longer than a year of joy." And so on.—T. P.'s Weekly.

He Rowed, She Steered.
The boat drifted on the clear lake. The man and the maid were silent and a little sad. "Dear," he said, "will you float with me always—down the stream of life?"
"The same as now?" she whispered.
"The same as now," said he.
"I will, gladly!" cried the young girl. He, you see, was rowing, doing all the hard work. She had the helm. She steered.—Minneapolis Journal.

REMEDY FOR APPENDICITIS.

Extraordinarily Good Results Said to Have Been Obtained from Collangol.

Consul General Guenther, of Frankfurt, Germany, reports to the department of commerce and labor the successful treatment of appendicitis by means of "collangol," a silver solution. He writes:

"Much has been written on the treatment of appendicitis, principally with reference to the question whether, in a given case, an operation must be performed to save the life of the patient. It would doubtless be a great boon if a remedy could be found to make an operation unnecessary. Such a remedy, it is alleged, has been found under the name of 'collangol.' Collangol is a form of pure silver soluble in water. Chemical manipulations for rendering silver, quick silver and some other metals soluble in water were discovered within the last few years. The antiseptic property of silver has long been known, as, for instance, in the form of lunar caustic, which has also been administered internally. Its use, however, has been very limited. Based upon this knowledge successful experiments have been made by some noted physicians through the use of the soluble, non-irritating and non-poisonous silver in suppurative diseases, as, for instance, in the dreaded puerperal fever and other suppurative fevers."

"Dr. Moosbrugger, of Leutkirch, has now used collangol in appendicitis, as well internally and externally. This treatment, according to his statement in the last number of the Munich Medical Weekly Review, has yielded extraordinarily good results. Within two or three days after treatment a decided improvement was noticeable in inoperable cases. In cases where an inflammation of the peritoneum had already taken place, a cure was, however, very slow—often only after weeks of treatment both internally and externally. Excepting two with very severe cases out of the 72 which came under his observation and treatment all were cured without any surgical operation. He claims that this treatment is very much superior to any other, and that he is justified in stating that every case of appendicitis, if early diagnosed, be it ever so acute and malignant, can be cured with collangol without resorting to the knife."

"In view of the otherwise favorable experiences with this remedy it is very probable that his opinion will prove correct. But after all it will require a great deal of very critical observation before it will be safe to dispense with a timely operation, which is capable of saving many lives. The published statements of Dr. Moosbrugger are not explicit enough as to the history of the cases to make a real criticism possible. At all events, his statements deserve careful attention. On the other hand, it cannot yet be stated how long the cure will last. Light cases of appendicitis can be healed for a time, as is well known; the question, however, is for how long. Further experiments will be awaited with great interest, says the Didaskalia."

WHAT LEGAL TERMS MEAN.

Beliefs of the Time When Legal Terms Had a Significance Not Known Now.

To most persons the phrase "This indenture witnesseth" is as much Greek as the common phrase "Witness my hand and seal." Yet both are relics of the time when these legal forms carried with them a significance not obtaining at present.

Legal documents were once engrossed upon parchment because paper cost so much more than dressed skin. The parchment was seldom trimmed exactly and the top was scalloped with the knife, hence the term "this indenture." Even where the lawyers have departed from the custom, still obtaining in England, of using parchment for their legal forms the phrase has been retained.

In the same way the signature of "hand and seal" is a relic of those olden times when only clerks and the clergy could wield the pen. It was the custom for the contracting parties to lay their hands upon the document in token of their good faith and there remained a smudge. As these original thumb marks were not easily identified, the gentry added their seals for the purpose of further establishing the validity of the document. It may not be generally known that a seal is still required in law, though the need for it passed with the spread of education, and the bit of red paper affixed by the lawyer is as necessary as the signature to certain documents.

A court of law is a reminiscence of the time when justice sat in the open court yard, and the "dock" is from a German word meaning a receptacle, while, the "bar" is a Welsh word meaning a branch of a tree used to separate the lords of justice from their vassals.

The entire phraseology of the bench is reminiscent of the earlier days, but, having been proven proper, has been retained.

His Profession.

"What do you do for a living? What is your trade or profession?" asked the lady of the pharmacist.
"I am a pharmacist," he answered, "and I sell you the things you need for your health." "What do you do for a living?" asked the lady of the writer of prescriptions.
"I am a writer of prescriptions," he answered, "and I write you the things you need for your health."—Philadelphia Press.

Not Square.

"How do we know the world is round?" asked the school teacher.
"Because we know it isn't square," promptly replied the boy who had been absorbing knowledge about graft and boodle.—Philadelphia Record.

A TEST BY FIREMEN.

EXPLOSIVES BURNED TO ASCERTAIN THE DANGER.

Cartridges Explode with Insufficient Force to Do Much Damage—Interesting Experiment.

An interesting experiment was made a few days since at the convention of firemen at Duluth, says the Boston Herald, for the purpose of having determined the extent of danger there was to firemen in entering a burning building known to contain ammunition. In a great many hardware stores it is known that ammunition is carried in stock, and in gun stores ammunition, of course, is a regular part of the stock in trade. It has been thought that this class of material was of a character that would prove seriously dangerous in case of fire, because firemen would naturally be afraid to enter buildings where, in consequence of explosions, their lives would be endangered. It has been customary in most cities to have ordinances passed regulating the amount of gunpowder that can be carried in a mercantile stock, and also designating the manner in which the powder shall be kept and the place in the store in which the receptacle shall be placed. Thus, in Boston, the ordinance provides that gunpowder shall be kept in a metal receptacle; that the amount carried at any one time shall be strictly limited, and that the metal box in which it is kept shall be placed near the door of the store at a place known to the firemen, so that in the event of fire it can be easily removed. But with fixed ammunition regulations of this kind are not in force, and a great deal has been left to the discretion of the dealers in these supplies.

A current belief has existed that if a gun store were to take fire it would be dangerous to enter it, and, indeed, it might be dangerous for anyone to pass in the near vicinity at the time of the fire. The experiments made at Duluth were for the purpose of determining the conditions under which explosions of ammunition took place, and how these compared with conditions that determined the explosion of gunpowder. Gunpowder in bulk will explode with great force, and the exploding of one keg may tear open adjacent kegs, and the flash of fire from the first may be communicated to the second with such rapidity that the explosion is practically simultaneous. The experiment made at Duluth was in a building put up for the purpose, in which were placed thousands of rounds of ammunition of all kinds, both in paper shells and also metallic rifle and pistol cartridges. Altogether, in the two tests, in one of which the cartridges were left free, and the other in which they were put in confined space, as in boxes, 50,000 or more cartridges must have been made the subject of the experiment.

It was found, as the result of putting these in buildings specially built to be burned down, that an exploding cartridge has not sufficient force to tear open the adjacent cartridge, and, therefore, cannot communicate fire to the powder charge of its neighbor. In a fire each cartridge explodes individually, and explodes when its particular primer is heated to the flashing point, but the flash from one cartridge cannot set off the adjacent cartridge, consequently, instead of having simultaneous explosions, there is a series of explosions, though when there are large quantities of ammunition burning these follow in quick succession, like musketry fire.

The danger from flying fragments of exploding cartridges is found not to be a serious matter, as the cartridge shell, when unsupported by the gun chamber, bursts at the first indication of pressure and thus allows the gases to escape at a relatively low pressure. The escaping gas expands its energy, in tearing open the shell rather than in throwing the bullet forward, and as there is nothing to confine the escaping gas, it has little propulsive force. Often the heads of the cartridges are torn off and thrown some little distance, but the bullets hardly ever fly; that is, the heavier parts of the cartridge remain behind and only the lighter parts are thrown off, and this with no great force or velocity. In a fire firemen can keep well beyond the range of the thrown fragments and still be within easy working distance and as close to the fire as the heat will permit.

In the Duluth tests it was found that fragments of cartridges were thrown from 20 to 30 feet, but with so low a velocity that those who were hit suffered no discomfort. The cartridges burned contained more than 400 pounds of black and smokeless powder, a sufficient quantity, if kept in bulk, to have made a very serious explosion; but when thus divided it was found that little, if any, damage would be caused by it.

Sanitarium and Sanatorium.

These two terms are frequently confused: "Sanitarium" is from sanitas, meaning health, and is correctly applied to a healthful place, a resort for convalescents. Sanatorium, from sanare, to heal, is correctly applied to institutions designed for the special treatment of sick persons, as, for instance, places where consumptives are treated.—Myerson's American Family Magazine.

Plain Talk.

Housewife—And you left your last place because of a quarrel with your mistress?
Applicant—Not a quarrel, mum.
"How was it, then?"
"Well, mum, she was rather interfering with me, an' I spoke to her as one lady to another."—Cleveland Leader.

CAPITALS MADE TO ORDER.

Australia Is to Follow the Examples of the United States and Russia.

The Australian commonwealth, taking a leaf from the history of the United States, has decided to build a new capital which shall be free from the influences of either of the great sections. It will build the capital literally from the ground up and has selected a site not far from the pretty village of Dalgety, on the Snowy river. Dalgety might have slumbered in pastoral obscurity for the next hundred years but for the assumed necessity of Australia to have a capital in a place which nature had designed for a village. It is 30 miles from the nearest railroad station and even when that distance is spanned by the iron way still further connections must be built to link it with the main Victorian system. Henry Stead, in the Independent, estimates that cost of the railroad construction entailed will be \$3,500,000 and that water supply, public buildings and land purchase will carry the total of the expenditures for the new capital up to \$28,000,000. After the city is built it will be a purely artificial capital, just as Washington is, but it will have a very much smaller population, the assumption being that it will not exceed 50,000.

An artificial capital, one created by fiat as a result of a compromise between rival sections or decreed by assumed political necessity is an experiment under the best circumstances and usually falls short of being a metropolis. Washington and St. Petersburg are examples. Washington is simply the seat of the federal government; nothing more. It has disappointed the expectations of its founders that it would become an emporium, a busy mart, a port, a city that should be an illustration in itself of all the activities of a great and busy country. Beauty it has, but business it has not. In population it is far below many cities that we are wont to think of as in our second or possibly our third class.

St. Petersburg, on the other hand, has far outstripped the old capital in population, having 1,313,300 inhabitants, to Moscow's 1,092,360 by the latest census. St. Petersburg is really a great port, commanding a heavy sea-borne trade, but, in fact, it only divides the honors of the capital with Moscow. The latter has the greater hold on the affections and traditions of Russia. It has a prestige which Peter the Great could not undermine. It is the capital of the Russian heart. Napoleon was right when he held that Moscow was the capital to be struck by an invader of Russia.

Australia has one advantage which neither the United States nor Russia enjoyed when they created their artificial capitals. Its area is fixed and determined. The capital will always bear the same geographical relation to every Australian region that it will have in the beginning. In this country the capital is conveniently situated to only a very small section. The United States have expanded into regions that the founders of Washington thought would be wildernesses for many generations to come. Similarly Russia has grown so far and so fast that St. Petersburg is in a corner very remote to provinces that are populous and progressive, in regions that were not even Russian when Peter the Great began to drive the piles for the foundations of his capital.

SUBWAY HURTS CABBIES.

Theater Trade That Once Went to New York Jehus Now Goes to Cars.

"You'd never guess the difference the subway has made in our business," said the oldtime night cab driver, according to the New York Sun. "I should say that night fares from the theater district and Broadway have fallen off one-fourth since last December."

"It used to be that a man in evening clothes, especially if accompanied by a woman wearing garments easily soiled, would hesitate before crowding into a surface car. As for walking from Broadway to one of the elevated roads, that was almost out of the question. The result was that the great majority of theater and opera patrons who could raise the price went home in carriages."

"Now it's different. After the theater, the crowds walk to the restaurants for lunch, then they drift along to the subway entrance at Forty-second street and Broadway or at the Grand Central."

"Men and women who would scorn the elevated or surface cars when in evening dress do not balk at the subway. They find the stations and cars generally clean and roomy, and when they get up town where there is no one to see them they do not mind walking a few blocks to save a cab fare."

"Our greatest loss is in Brooklyn patrons. It used to be almost a sure thing that we'd get a bunch of Brooklyn people down as far as the Bridge at least. Then the Brooklyn people had to take a cross-town car or walk half way across the town at one end or the other to get an elevated train."

"Now the subway takes them right to the Bridge entrance. Why, now one car goes from Forty-second street clear to the outskirts of Brooklyn without going from under shelter if the weather is bad."

"It's going to be still worse for us when they get the subway running under the river."

Hospitable.

Policeman (to tramp)—I want your name and address.
Tramp (sarcastically)—Oh, yer do, yer? Well, me name is John Smith, an' me address is Number One, the open air. Yer call on me don't trouble ter knock, but just walk in.—Scotsman.

COLLEGE GIRLS GROW FAT.

Soon After Entering the "Freshies" They Begin to Acquire Plumpness.

"In a couple of months from now," said a woman who was matron at a women's college for several years, "there will be a flood of letters from girls' freshmen to their mothers, all containing one complaint: 'I'm growing so fat that my clothes won't fit me.' And the mothers will worry and fret, and wardrobes will be sent home to be let out."

"Freshmen at the women's college always grow very plump, and they astonish their friends and relatives when they go home on their first vacation by the amount of flesh they have put on. And it is all due, I believe, to the healthy, normal life that a girl leads at college."

"The food is always palatable, nourishing, and of the best, and even the most finicky maiden learns to eat everything. I have seen girls who entered college with the idea that they could get nothing but the white meat of Chicken and lemon ice, contentedly eating fried veal and onions a few weeks later."

"And these meals are always served at a regular time, and with plenty of lively conversation to make them digest easily. Let me say right here, too, that the popular notion that college girls have midnight spreads of indigestibles is a wrong one. Such things belong to a boarding school, but not to a women's college."

"Then there are regular hours for retiring. Lights must be out at ten o'clock, and that means eight hours of good, healthful sleep. The outdoor life also contributes to the plumpness of the girls."

"College girls stay indoors only when they have to, and plenty of fresh air makes them strong and muscular. The gymnasium is another factor. Its purposes is to develop a girl physically, and each freshman is examined that she may get the exercise she most needs."

"Under all these conditions the freshmen rapidly grow plump and rosy and this plumpness they rarely lose during their college course. Even the thinnest girl finds she can wear a décolleté evening gown after she has been at college three months, and the fat girls find their superfluous flesh turning into hard, firm muscle."

"And one thing more. College girls are always happy, and every woman grows fat when she is happy."

THE JEWISH PHYSICIAN.

Members of the Medical Profession in History Who Belonged to That Race.

An interesting survey of Jews as members of our profession is to be obtained from a little work entitled "Jüdische Aerzte und ihr Einfluss auf das Judentum," which, says the Medical Record, has been issued by Dr. Simon Scherbel. One of the most prominent of the earlier personages mentioned is Chasdal, who became a minister under the Calif Abdul-Rahman III., and did much to establish the position of the Jews among the Moslems in Spain during the tenth century, as well as to foster the study of the Talmud in that country. J. J. Halevi, who lived 100 years later, was a busy physician who was also the author of distinguished practical and philosophical works. The great Maimonides of Cordova is included among the list of physicians by the author, who says that he created what is almost a new Talmud, and alleges that Richard Coeur de Lion wished to make him his court physician, in spite of the edicts of Popes Eugenius, Nicholas and Calixtus that Christians should not employ Jewish physicians.

In Spain many years before they were practically the only practitioners of medicine. Somewhat later Pope Alexander VI. had as personal physician: Jew, Bonet de Lates, who subsequently became attached to the court of Louis X. The edict against Jewish physicians was finally raised by Sixtus V. largely at the instigation of two other celebrated physicians, David de Pomis and Elia Montalto. In the latter part of the eighteenth century Mendelssohn's efforts in behalf of his compatriots were ably seconded by his friend, the physician Marcus Herz, who contributed much toward the elevation of the Jews in Germany. In still more recent time Ascher, Steinheim, Erter and Johann Jacoby have been prominent, and the author closes his enumeration with the widely known names of Strassmann, Neumann Baginsky and Senator.

Bit of Westmoreland.

The westmoreland hills are the remains of an infinitely older world—giants decayed, but of a great race and ancestry; they have the finish, the delicate or noble loveliness—one might almost say the manner—that comes of long and gentle companionship with those chief forces that make for natural beauty—with air and water, with temperate suns and too abundant rains. Beside them the Alps are inhuman; the Apennines, mere forest grown heaps—mountains in the making; while all that Scotland gains from the easy enveloping glory of its heath, the Westmoreland, which is almost, nevertheless, must owe to an influx of fine strokes, tints, curves and groupings, to touches of magic and to lines of grace, yet never losing the wild energy of precipice and rock that be- longs of right to a mountain world.—Century.

Mammoth Moth.
The largest moth known is the Giant Moth, found in China, the wings of which measure nine inches across.

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PROTECT BREEDING BIRDS.

Reservations Established by President's Order in Three Locations.

Executive orders creating three new reservations for the protection of the breeding grounds of native birds were signed by President Roosevelt October 20. The names and locations of these reservations are as follows:

The "Siskiyou Islands reservation," embracing all of the unsurveyed islands of the Siskiyou or Menagerie group of islands at the mouth of Siskiyou bay, on the south of Isle Royal, in Lake Superior, Mich. This reservation embraces sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34 and 35, in township 64 north, range 6 west. Upon these islands between 6,000 and 10,000 herring gulls breed annually, besides a number of other species not nearly so numerous. It is the largest and most important herring gull colony within the limits of the United States.

The "Huron Islands reservation," embracing the Huron Islands group lying near the south shore of Lake Superior and embracing sections 26, 27, 34 and 35, in township 53 north, range 29 west, Michigan. Some 1,500 gulls, together with a number of other water birds, breed upon these islands annually.

The "Passage Key reservation," embracing an island near the mouth of Tampa bay, on the west coast of Florida, known as Passage Key, and situated in section 6, township 34 south, range 16 east. Thousands of handsome terns have bred upon this little key annually ever since the Florida coast was first explored, but during the past year the egg hunters made regular trips to the island, and each time not only plundered the nests of the fresh eggs, but also destroyed all eggs partially incubated and unfit for use. This action promised annihilation of the colony within a year or two. At the time the egg hunting was most active other parties inaugurated a movement to secure title to the island for resort purposes. This effort, if it had been successful, would have resulted in a destruction of the breeding colony, as complete and almost as soon as the egg hunters would have accomplished that end, so that the creation of the reservation is said to be extremely opportune.

The National Association of Audubon societies has placed wardens in charge of each of these reservations, and the slaughter of the birds and plundering of their nests has been stopped.

TRAGEDIES OF THE MAILS.

Many Family Skeletons in the Apartment Houses of New York City.

"No postmen the country over see so much paths in their rounds as the men of the New York force," said the man in the gray uniform, as he lighted a comforting cigar after being relieved from duty, relates the New York World.

"It seems to me sometimes that every boarding-house room, every cranny in a furnished-room house, and even the best of apartment-houses conceals some sort of a family skeleton or a small tragedy. I suppose New York is a good place to hide yourself in, and then so many young men and women coming here in search of fine positions or careers meet with discouragement. With these people, a letter may mean hope or life itself.

"In flats and apartment houses where the janitor or a hall boy distributes the mail, or in a boarding-house where it passes through the hands of servants, you can see women in all styles of negligee costumes, hanging over the balustrades, their eyes just begging for a letter.

"One woman in particular I remember. She lived in a flat four flights up, and morning after morning I would find her shivering in the vestibule and waiting for me. She watched me hungrily as I distributed the mail to the various boxes. Nothing ever came for her, and she never told me her story, but somehow you could read it in her face, which grew thinner every day. At last I brought her a letter, and what do you think she did when she looked at it? Just dropped at my feet in a tidy little faint, after one scream of relief and joy that brought the janitor on the run.

"Then there was a nice little girl who watched for me every delivery last summer. She'd always ask: 'Anything for mamma to-day?' and when I'd shake my head she'd run right upstairs. The janitor told me about them. The husband had deserted them—and in the end, as the woman was sickly—the city had to take care of them. It makes me tired to think of that nice, bright little thing being in an orphanage."

An Ingenious Policeman.

Many tales have been told of the "finest" but the ingenuity of a Newark cop on trial for neglect of duty is hard to beat.

A jewelry shop had been entered and a tray of jewels carried off under the very eyes of the cop. On trial the following conversation took place between the police commissioner and the accused:

"Why didn't you see the man?" "I did see him, your honor, and asked him what he was doing hanging around."

"What did he say?" "He said he was lookin' into the location, as he was goin' in for jewelry himself."

"Well, he did. He robbed the store."

"Well, your honor, even if he was a thief, he was no liar."—N. Y. Sun.

Modern Life.

She—Is it true that your brother is going to remarry his divorced wife?

He—Yes. He became so well acquainted with her during the divorce trial that he fell in love with her. —Elegante Eclecter.

RUSH TOWARDS CITY

POPULATION OF RURAL NEW YORK COUNTIES DECLINES.

No Other State in the Union Shows Such a Large Falling Off in This Respect—Some of the Causes.

Twenty-one of the 61 counties of New York had fewer inhabitants by the census of 1900 than they had by the census of 1890. These counties, which include one-half of the area of the state, showed a falling off in ten years ranging from a few hundreds of inhabitants in some small counties, to several thousands in some of the larger ones.

Essex county, in northern New York, for instance, declined from 33,000 to 30,700 in the ten years. Wayne county, in western New York, famous for apples and mint, declined from 49,700 to 48,600.

By many persons this decline in population was attributed to the continuance between 1890 and 1897 of a period of industrial hard times, the general effect of which is to diminish population in rural or semi-rural districts. In such times, the demand for employment being decreased and the provision for public relief in farming counties being small, the larger cities are sought by needy persons, and these conditions are reflected in the ensuing census.

The years between 1900 and 1905 having been marked by prosperity and abundance throughout the state, it was supposed that the decline in population in interior counties would cease, that some of the former loss would be regained and that, perhaps, improved conditions would be reflected in the census figures of this year which show the entire population of New York to be more than 8,000,000, an increase of 11 per cent. compared with the census of five years ago.

Instead of this, however, the recently completed state census shows that 21 of the 61 counties have fewer inhabitants than they had five years ago. Some of those which show the largest decrease in five years are Chemung, which includes the city of Elmira, heretofore one of the largest manufacturing towns in the southern tier, and Steuben, one of the most fertile of the farming counties in the same region. The falling off in Chemung in five years was 2,458, and in Steuben 1,007.

Some of the counties of the state which do not show a decline in five years show at least very little gain. One of these is Dutchess, which includes the city of Poughkeepsie, and which is one of the best known of the dairy and farming counties of the state. Five years ago the population was 81,670; this year it is 81,689—a gain of 19 persons.

Delaware county, the chief distinction of which is that it includes more prohibition territory than any other county in New York, has increased from 46,415 to 46,783 over during five years of enormous state growth.

Among other counties which have lost in population in the last five years are Otsego, famed for hops; Oswego noted for starch and starch works, Clinton, which includes the city of Plattsburg; Schoharie; Cayuga, which includes the city of Ithaca; Greene which includes the city of Catskill, Hamilton in the Adirondacks, Fulton and Madison counties in the interior and Wayne, which increases its agricultural products every year, but continues to lose steadily in population.

No other state of the country has as large a proportion of counties which are falling behind in population as New York, that is, none of the large states. The explanation of these changes is found probably in the enormous increase in manufacturing interests.

In five years Schenectady has jumped from 46,000 to 71,000 population, Rockland from 38,000 to 45,000, Niagara from 74,000 to 84,000, and Westchester from 134,000 to 223,000. In 15 years the population of New York has increased 21 per cent., yet one-third of the counties have fewer inhabitants than they had 15 years ago.

Squelched.

Many a traveler, who has looked forward to a railroad journey as a season when he need not talk, will sympathize with this just triumph recorded in the London Globe.

He wanted to read, but the man opposite would persist in trying to talk as the train moved swiftly along. After several brief replies the student began to grow tired. "The grass is very green, isn't it?" said the would-be conversationalist, pleasantly.

"Yes," said the student. "Such a change from the blue and red grass we've been having lately!"

In the silence that followed he began another chapter.

The Chugs.

"Jowla," asked Mrs. Chugwater, "how do they work these voting machines?" "They use one of the cranks that are always hanging around the polling place," explained Mr. Chugwater, with some irritation.—Chicago Tribune.

Seemed to Know.

"What," asked the tall-browed professor, "are the principal by-products of the steel industry?" "Carnegie libraries," promptly answered the student from an interior village.—Chicago Daily News.

Husband's Recompense.

The Comanche Indians have a law that if a buck runs away with another's squaw the husband is to have all his property, and marital instruction is said to be rare in the tribe.

HIS THEORY TESTED.

"Did you take in the temperance lecture over to Wanehope Branch?" asked the storekeeper of Marvin Parsons. "They tell me it was a powerful fine lecture and done a right smart o' good."

"It didn't do me no good," replied Marvin. "I've been too busy huskin' out my corn to take in temperance lectures."

"I was there," volunteered Washington Hancock, pausing in the scraping of a carrot which he had taken from a convenient basket. "It was a powerful fine lecture, as Rufe says, but it was discouragin' to a man 'bout helpin' him any. Reason don't feaze a feller if liquor gets hold on him. If it did the rummellers would have had to close up long ago. You've got to reform a feller in one of two ways—religion or main strength an' awkwardness. That was Dominie Walker's theory an' he had a right smart o' success. 'Member the dominie? He was the goldendest two-fisted, rawboned six-foot-two of grit an' ginger an' hoss sense I ever seen wrapped up in black broadcloth."

"Well, one evenin' he was down to Tarkio tradin' an' he seen Mose Brunson reposin' in the alley back o' Grippen's s'loon, with the rain drippin' down on him from the eaves of the woodshed. Mose was jest about the crariest mis'able low-down no-account drunken loafer that ever stepped."

"Well, the dominie stood there in the rain lookin' at him a while an' sh'ly he says: 'There's a man somewhere in that lump. Religion may bring it out, an' main strength an' awkwardness may do it. Sniffler similibus kewranter'—that's Greek for one nail drives out another."

"He had a little spring wagon he'd drove to town in an' he backs the wagon up in the alley an' heaves Mose in an' drives off with him. When Mose woke up he found himself lyin' on a heap o' straw in the dominie's barn an' he was some s'prised. After a while he got up an' tried to open the door to peek out. He didn't want to do no more'n peek out because he wasn't dressed for comp'ny. All the costume he had was a horse blanket that was lyin' on the grain chest. Well, the door was locked. He began to holler, but nobody come. Then he pounded on the door with the handle of a hay fork an' suddenly the door opened an' the dominie walked in."

"He didn't take no notice o' Mose—just barred the door inside and begun to shake down hay for his o' hoss."

"Where's my clo'es, an' what d'ys mean by lockin' me up in your consarned ol' barn?" says Mose.

"Dominie Walker never said a word an' Mose started for the door. He hadn't no more'n began to unbar it when the dominie caught him by the neck an' threw him down on the straw. He started up fightin' mad an' the dominie jest knocked him down again. Didn't say nothin' only jest landed him on the jaw an' down he went. Then Mose begun to cry an' beg to be let out. The dominie didn't say nothin'—just finished feedin' his hoss an' went out. After a while Mose got crazy thirsty, an' yelled for water an' pounded the door. Back comes the dominie with a jug an' a bowl of oatmeal an' puts 'em down on the grain chest an' goes out. Mose took a long swig at the jug an' then stopped an' tasted."

"Blame me if it ain't half whisky!" he says.

"It must have been close to noon, as he felt sorter holler. He took a spoonful of the oatmeal, tasted it, an' then went to work an' cleaned out the bowl. 'First time I ever et oatmeal an' whisky,' he says, smilin' happily; 'I've struck it rich.'"

"He rolled up in the blanket an' went to sleep again. 'Bout supper time in comes the dominie with a plate o' bread an' meat, barred the door, 'tended to his hoss an' went out 'bout sayin' a word, leavin' the grub behind. After a while Mose got up an' sampled it an' blame if both the bread an' meat wasn't strong o' whisky."

"Well, that's the way it went right along. Never a word was said to him an' everything he ate or drank was full of whisky. He got mad when the dominie wouldn't speak to him an' fought, but all he got by that was a hikin'. The whisky flavor tasted good to him for a time, but pretty soon he got sort o' tired of it. Then he got plum sick of it an' an'ly the smell of it turned his stummock an' he began to stop eatin' altogether. Then the dominie gave him plain food for a while an' then the first thing he knew he'd be gettin' whisky again."

"For heaven's sake, dominie," says Mose for the hundredth time, 'quit givin' me that blame liquor. I'm clean turned agin it. An' treat me like a man an' not like a dog. Say suthin' I don't care what it is, but say suthin'!"

"The dominie didn't answer him then, but the next mornin' he came in with a shirt an' hat an' shoes an' overalls. 'Put them on, Mose,' he says, 'an' then you can come out with me an' help me hill-up the corn. But don't try to get away and don't hold no converse with nobody, for as sure as you do you go back on whisky die! an' I'll break every bone in your body.'"

"Mose went out an' hilled corn along with the dominie. Then they put up hay together, an' hoed potatoes an' dug cellar an' worked along all through that summer."

"Along in the fall the dominie discharged him, cured."

"An' then he turned around an' sued the dominie for five months' wages, an' the boys got together and gave him a ride on a nice three-corned fence rail. He never went to drinkin' again, though."

"Cured him then?" said the storekeeper. "That was one way."

"Yes—main strength an' awkwardness," said Hancock. "The other didn't take."—Chicago Daily News.

OLD-TIME METHODS.

"When I was a young feller I 'most gen'rally wore out my overalls at the knees an' my calluses was all on my hands," remarked the old man to the farm assistant. "Now, I take notus, when there's any patchin' to be done it's on the seat of a man's britches an' the rest of the wear an' tear seems to come on his head. It's all labor-savin' inventions—contraphans to save a feller trouble. S'pose it's all right, but it ain't the way I was raised. Look at you, now."

"What's the trouble with me, Uncle Dave?" asked the assistant.

"Well, you may be all right; I don't say you ain't," said the old man. "On'y when you came to my son's huntin' a job what did you do? You got out that there diploma you got from the state agricultural college an' commenced gassin' 'bout centrifugal separators an' electric stimulation of plant life an' nutritive ratios an' permanganate o' potash an' such like. An' John, 'stid o' s'ixin' you up to see whether you was stout enough to do a good man's work an' findin' out whether you knew enough to feed a cow 'bout founderin' it an' keep sober when you went after the mail, asks you if you can run a gasoline engine an' what experience you've had with soil analysis. Gosh! Then you got the job. There ain't no farm hands any more. There's engineers an' biologists an' chemists an' electricians, but there ain't no farmers."

"It's different, that's all," said the assistant. "We get the crops just the same, but we do it easier."

"That's the pint I'm makin'," said the old man. "You do it easier. You set on a self-harvester-binder-threshersacker an' go through a field o' grain 'bout dunn' a lick more'n pushin' a button or pullin' a lever, an' then you think you're smart because you done it easy. Look at you. I c'd wrastle you, collar 'n elbow, or any holds you like an' wipe the ground with you, as old as I am. I could lick you with one hand tied behind me. I bet I can pitch two loads of hay afore you could one—but you'd rig up a derrick an' a portable automatic hay fork an' save time an' do it easier. Time! Ain't you got all the time there is? You git out an' saw wood instead o' gettin' a steam engine to do it, an' your back'll be the better for it. Pump water for the stock an' let the wind do the work the Lord intended an' you'll raise some muscle on your arm. Pitch your own hay an' git a chest on you; holler across a ten-acre field an' improve your lungs, instid o' settin' down to a telephone."

"You aren't against the use of machinery, are you, Uncle Dave?" asked the assistant.

"No, I ain't agin machinery. That's all right up to a certain pint, but the pint is that you're runnin' it into the ground. Look at the advertisements in the papers. All of 'em to save trouble. Why waste time stoppin' a razor? Why trouble to cook? Use the self-actin' this an' the already-prepared that an' the automatic 'tother. Don't fool away time chavin' your vittles; eat the pre-digested health food that will save you stummock trouble. Don't use the legs that you've been walkin' with; ride, an' save the wear an' tear on 'em, or stay at home an' press a button or write a postcard an' have what you want brought to you. We kin furnish you anythin' you've a mind to mention quicker an' cheaper an' easier than you kin do it yourself by the old-fashioned methods. Ain't that it? You bet it is."

"I tell you if this idee of havin' everything done easy an' without trouble goes on there won't be no use of hirin' an' we'll all git to be the ornariest, triflin'est, shiftleeset set o' people on the face of the airth. That's my judgment. I may be mistaken an' it may be all right to take life easy, but that ain't my notion of it. I don't feel natural with a lot o' machinery s'owin' an' cultivatin' an' reapin' an' marketin' an' stornin' an' puffin' an' explodin' all over the place. Life wasn't meant to be too easy. There ain't no satisfaction to me to do anythin' if it's too blame easy. I like to go up against a hard proposition an' beat it out. I don't want a machine deputized to do my fightin' for me an' set back in an easy chair an' watch it done. I'll use my head with the next man, but I want to use my hands, too, an' the rest o' my body. By jinks, they've even got contraptions for makin' fishin' easy."

"I don't want to sit on a traction engine to do my plowin'. I want to have my two fists abolt of the plow handles an' feel as if I was a-rippin' the sod up myself. I want to straddle the clouds an' cuss at the horses an' dodge the stumps and in other ways work my body as well as my head. I want to push the saw an' swing the ax, an' shoulder the sacks o' taters an' hoist 'em into the wagon. I'm a man an' not jest a well-headed thinkin' machine—or I used to be."

"It's just a case of 'used to be' all around," said the assistant.—Chicago Daily News.

London to Rome Wires. Tete-a-tete between London and Rome, 1,100 miles apart, is the latest telephone revelation. Prof. Majorama has invented the microphone for use with the telephone, whereby experts of London and Rome have already held disjointed conversation. To establish telephonic communication between the two cities is said to be perfectly simple, provided the connecting wires are thick enough. It is merely a question of money. In telephoning long distances sections of wire are used, which are effective for intermediate points, but perhaps not substantial enough for the entire distance. M'alling the necessary substitution of thicker wires the alternative is the use of the microphone, which makes it possible to hear words transmitted over the thinner wires. The longest distance for effective telephoning from London is at present to Marseilles, 800 miles distant.

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AND IN OUR LINE YOU WILL FIND THE CHOICEST STYLES FOR SMART TAILORING THE MARKETS AFFORD. THE PATH OF THE GOOD DRESSER IS BOTH EASY AND ECONOMICAL IF HE COMES HERE FOR HIS CLOTHES. WE STAND FOR EVERY GARMENT WE TURN OUT.

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ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD TIME TABLE CORRECTED MAY 30th, 1906.

SOUTH BOUND			
	No. 101	No. 103	No. 121
Leave Cincinnati	8:20 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	.....
Leave Louisville	12:01 p.m.	9:40 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Leave Owensboro	.....	6:30 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Leave Horse Branch	2:28 p.m.	12:08 a.m.	11:05 a.m.
Leave Central City	3:30 p.m.	1:03 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
Leave Nortonville	4:08 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	1:28 p.m.
Leave Evansville	12:50 p.m.	4:40 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
Leave Nashville	.....	7:00 p.m.	8:05 a.m.
Leave Hopkinsville	.....	9:45 p.m.	11:20 a.m.
Leave Princeton	4:55 p.m.	2:27 a.m.	2:35 p.m.
Arrive Paducah	6:10 p.m.	3:40 a.m.	4:15 p.m.
Leave Paducah	6:15 p.m.	3:45 a.m.	4:20 p.m.
Arrive Fulton	7:20 p.m.	4:50 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
Arrive Gibbs, Tenn.	8:06 p.m.	5:51 a.m.	.....
Arrive Rives	8:13 p.m.	6:01 a.m.	.....
Arrive Jackson	.....	7:15 a.m.	.....
Arrive Memphis	11:10 p.m.	8:20 a.m.	.....
Arrive New Orleans	10:35 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	.....

NORTH BOUND			
	No. 102	No. 104	No. 122
Leave New Orleans	7:10 p.m.	9:15 a.m.	.....
Leave Memphis	6:45 a.m.	8:50 p.m.	.....
Leave Jackson, Tenn.	8:07 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	.....
Leave Rives	.....	11:58 p.m.	.....
Leave Fulton	10:15 a.m.	12:35 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Paducah	11:20 a.m.	1:43 a.m.	7:40 a.m.
Leave Paducah	11:25 a.m.	1:48 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Arrive Princeton	12:30 p.m.	3:03 a.m.	9:29 a.m.
Arrive Hopkinsville	6:15 p.m.	5:20 a.m.	.....
Arrive Nashville	9:25 p.m.	8:10 a.m.	.....
Arrive Evansville	3:45 p.m.	9:45 a.m.	.....
Arrive Nortonville	1:28 p.m.	3:51 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
Arrive Central City	2:05 p.m.	4:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Arrive Horse Branch	3:06 p.m.	5:18 a.m.	12:55 p.m.
Arrive Owensboro	4:55 p.m.	8:00 a.m.	4:55 p.m.
Arrive Louisville	5:55 p.m.	7:50 a.m.	.....
Arrive Cincinnati	9:15 p.m.	12:00 noon	.....

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

NORTH BOUND		
	No. 306	No. 374
Leave Paducah	12:40 p.m.	4:20 p.m.
Arrive Carbondale	4:25 p.m.	8:40 p.m.
Arrive Chicago	6:30 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
Arrive St. Louis	8:30 p.m.	7:20 a.m.

SOUTH BOUND		
	No. 305	No. 375
Leave St. Louis	7:45 a.m.	9:40 p.m.
Leave Chicago	2:50 a.m.	6:20 p.m.
Leave Carbondale	11:40 a.m.	7:05 a.m.
Arrive Paducah	3:35 p.m.	11:00 a.m.

CAIRO-NASHVILLE LINE.

NORTH BOUND		
	101-801	135-835
Leave Nashville	8:10 a.m.	.....
Leave Hopkinsville	11:20 a.m.	6:40 a.m.
Leave Princeton	2:35 p.m.	7:45 a.m.
Arrive Paducah	4:15 p.m.	9:25 a.m.
Leave Paducah	6:15 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
Arrive Cairo	7:45 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Arrive St. Louis	7:20 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Arrive Chicago	6:30 a.m.	9:30 p.m.

SOUTH BOUND		
	122-822	136-836
Leave Chicago	6:20 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
Leave St. Louis	9:40 p.m.	1:50 p.m.
Leave Cairo	6:00 a.m.	5:55 p.m.
Arrive Paducah	7:45 a.m.	7:40 p.m.
Leave Paducah	7:50 a.m.	3:10 p.m.
Arrive Princeton	9:29 a.m.	4:45 p.m.
Arrive Hopkinsville	.....	6:10 p.m.
Arrive Nashville	.....	9:25 p.m.

Trains marked (*) run daily except Sunday. All other trains run daily. Trains 103 and 104 carry through sleepers between Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans; trains 101 and 102 sleepers between Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans. Trains 801 and 822 sleepers between Paducah and St. Louis. Train 801 connects at East Cairo with Chicago sleeper. For further information, address,

J. T. DONOVAN, agent, City Ticket Office, Paducah, Ky.
R. M. PRATHER, Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Paducah, Ky.
F. W. HARLOW, D. P. A., Louisville, Ky.
JOHN A. SCOTT, A. G. P. A., Memphis, Tenn.
S. G. WATCH, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.
W. H. BRILL, D. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

INTRUSION BY WIRE.

PREVENTED BY HAVING SE-
CRET TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Private and Business 'Phones That
Are Not Listed—Efforts Made
by Outsiders to Discover
Them.

"Yes, they call me Sapphira," cheer-
fully admitted the operator of the tele-
phone switchboard in a large business
house, reports the New York Sun. "It's
because I'm such an accomplished liar,
you know."

"But, then, that is one of the things
I'm paid for; so it really isn't my fault
and I don't let it worry me. Perhaps the
most frequent lie I have to tell is when
I am asked about a dozen times a day
if the president has a private telephone
call—one not in the regular telephone
directory, you know."

"Of course he has; he'd be in the in-
sane asylum if he hadn't; but he doesn't
want everybody to know it. The tele-
phone was getting such a nuisance to
business men that a lot of them have
had to do this."

"Now, when a man's private tele-
phone rings he knows it really is a per-
sonal call, as only a few people have
his number. It is a direct call from 'Central'
and does not come over the regular
office switchboard at all."

"Every operator of a private switch-
board, and of course, every 'central,' is
charged with keeping these private tele-
phone numbers strictly confidential. People
try lots of different ways to worm
this information out of us, but they don't
succeed."

"It saves my time wonderfully—this
having a private call," said a lawyer. "I
really think this plan saved me from a
nervous breakdown last year."

"My private secretary has charge of
the telephone supposed by the uninitiated
to be the only one by which I can be
reached personally. Nine times out
of ten the questions can be settled with-
out referring to me. Occasionally, of
course, I have to speak to the person my-
self."

"But there was a time a few years ago
when I could not dictate so much as a
note to my stenographer without being
interrupted half a dozen times. That ex-
asperating little thing-a-ling has been
the death knell to many a finely phrased
letter. As for important documents,
when dictating anything that required
serious thought, I was obliged to have
an entirely separate room where I was
as absolutely 'out' as though in my home
uptown."

"While, of course, I did not pretend
to speak to every person who called for
me on the telephone, still I was called
very often. It is very different now.
Only a dozen or so persons know my private
call, and sometimes my telephone
does not ring more than once or twice
a day."

"The telephone is a mighty good serv-
ant, but with one's name in the public
telephone directory it soon becomes a
hard master."

"Yes, our house number is private,"
said a woman who has many social duties,
"and we guard it as we do the fam-
ily jewels. Only our own direct circle
of friends are able to reach us by tele-
phone."

"As some one said to me the other day,
quite the height of modern intimacy is
reached in the interchange of private
telephone numbers. And it is true."

"You would be surprised to know the
lengths some people would go to discover
the number of a private wire. Why,
would you believe it, our stable is often
called up, and whoever happens to an-
swer is asked for our house number.
Yes, our telephone is now just what it
originally was and just what it should
be—a convenience and not a nuisance."

Maiden Names in Other Lands.

When a woman is married in this
country her maiden name is seldom
mentioned. Many people to whom she
is very well known have never heard it.
In France, on the contrary, there are
constant reminders of the earlier digni-
ty. In Belgium marriage does not ex-
tinguish it, for many married women
often combine the old name with the
new. Moreover, they put the maiden
name last, thus giving it the greater
distinction. We can illustrate this by
supposing the custom to prevail in this
country. In that case Miss Brown when
she married Mr. Robinson would have
her visiting cards printed: "Mrs. Rob-
inson-Brown." This double barreled
arrangement does not give the Belgian
wife a better social status than the
English wife's, but it is very soothing
to feminine pride.—London Chronicle.

Wisdom of the Chinese.

The verbal wisdom of the Chinese
has become proverbial, and appropri-
ately enough, it shows itself promi-
nently in their proverbs. Many of these
have already been translated into English,
but here are a few more, from a collec-
tion by Herr Bruno Navarra, published
in Heidelberg, which may be welcome:
"It is better not to be than not to be
anything." "Repentance is the dawn
of virtue." "Even the highest tower
stands on the ground." "Man thinks he
knows everything, but man knows
better." "Even the mandarin of the
first class has poor relations." "The
carver of idols never worships idols; he
knows too well what they are made of."
"A day of grief is longer than a year of
joy." And so on.—T. P.'s Weekly.

He Rowed, She Steered.

The boat drifted on the clear lake.
The man and the maid were silent and
a little sad. "Dear," he said, "will you
float with me always—down the stream
of life?"

"The same as now?" she whispered.

"The same as now," said he.

"I will, gladly!" cried the young girl.
He, you see, was rowing, doing all
the hard work. She had the helm. She
steered.—Minneapolis Journal.

REMEDY FOR APPENDICITIS.

Extraordinarily Good Results Said
to Have Been Obtained from
Collangol.

Consul General Guenther, of Frank-
furt, Germany, reports to the depart-
ment of commerce and labor the suc-
cessful treatment of appendicitis by
means of "collangol," a silver solution.
He writes:

"Much has been written on the treat-
ment of appendicitis, principally with
reference to the question whether, in a
given case, an operation must be per-
formed to save the life of the patient.
It would doubtless be a great boon if a
remedy could be found to make an op-
eration unnecessary. Such a remedy, it
is alleged, has been found under the
name of 'collangol.' Collangol is a form
of pure silver soluble in water. Chem-
ical manipulations for rendering silver,
quick silver and some other metals sol-
uble in water were discovered within
the last few years. The antiseptic prop-
erty of silver has long been known, as,
for instance, in the form of lunar caustic,
which has also been administered
internally. Its use, however, has been
very limited. Based upon this knowl-
edge successful experiments have been
made by some noted physicians through
the use of the soluble, non-irritating
and non-poisonous silver in suppurative
diseases, as, for instance, in the dreaded
puerperal fever and other suppurative
fevers."

"Dr. Moosbrugger, of Leutkirch, has
now used collangol in appendicitis, as
well internally and externally. This
treatment, according to his statement
in the last number of the Munich Med-
ical Weekly Review, has yielded ex-
traordinarily good results. Within two
or three days after treatment a decided
improvement was noticeable in innum-
erable cases. In cases where an inflamma-
tion of the peritoneum had already
taken place, a cure was, however, very
slow—often only after weeks of treat-
ment both internally and externally.
Excepting two with very severe cases
out of the 72 which came under his ob-
servation and treatment all were cured
without any surgical operation. He
claims that this treatment is very much
superior to any other, and that he is
justified in stating that every case of
appendicitis, if early diagnosed, be it
ever so acute and malignant, can be
cured with collangol without resorting
to the knife."

"In view of the otherwise favorable
experiences with this remedy it is very
probable that his opinion will prove cor-
rect. But after all it will require a great
deal of very critical observation before
it will be safe to dispense with a timely
operation, which is capable of saving
many lives. The published statements
of Dr. Moosbrugger are not explicit
enough as to the history of the cases to
make a real criticism possible. At all
events, his statements deserve careful
attention. On the other hand, it cannot
yet be stated how long the cure will last.
Light cases of appendicitis can be
healed for a time, as is well known; the
question, however, is for how long.
Further experiments will be awaited
with great interest, says the Didas-
kalika."

WHAT LEGAL TERMS MEAN.

Beliefs of the Time When Legal Terms
Had a Significance Not
Known Now.

To most persons the phrase "This in-
denture witnesseth" is as much Greek
as the common phrase "Witness my
hand and seal." Yet both are relics
of the time when these legal forms
carried with them a significance not ob-
taining at present.

Legal documents were once en-
grossed upon parchment because paper
cost so much more than dressed skin.
The parchment was seldom trimmed
exactly and the top was scalloped
hence the term "this indenture." Even
where the lawyers have departed from
the custom, still obtaining in England,
of using parchment for their legal forms
the phrase has been retained.

In the same way the signature of
"hand and seal" is a relic of those old-
en times when only clerks and the
clergy could wield the pen. It was the
custom for the contracting parties to
lay their hands upon the document in
token of their good faith and there re-
mained a smudge. As these original
thumb marks were not easily identifi-
ed, the gentry added their seals for
the purpose of further establishing the
validity of the document. It may not
be generally known that a seal is still
required in law, though the need for
it passed with the spread of education,
and the bit of red paper affixed by the
lawyer is as necessary as the signa-
ture to certain documents.

A court of law is a reminiscence of
the time when justice sat in the open
court yard, and the "dock" is from a
German word meaning a receptacle,
while, while the "bar" is a Welsh word
meaning a branch of a tree used to
separate the lords of justice from their
vassals.

The entire phraseology of the bench
is reminiscent of the earlier days, but,
having been proven proper, has been
retained.

His Profession.

"What do you do for a living? What
is your trade or profession?" asked the
policeman of an artist.

"I am a painter of a pharmacist,"
he answered. "I honor the art of paint-
ing, but I prefer the work of a phar-
macy, meaning a writer of prescriptions."
—Philadelphia Press.

Not Square.

"How do we know the world is
round?" asked the school teacher.
"Because we know it isn't square,"
promptly replied the boy who had been
absorbing knowledge about graft and
boodle.—Philadelphia Record.

A TEST BY FIREMEN.

EXPLOSIVES BURNED TO AS-
CERTAIN THE DANGER.

Cartridges Explode with Insufficient
Force to Do Much Damage—
Interesting Experiment.

An interesting experiment was made
a few days since at the convention of
firemen at Duluth, says the Boston
Herald, for the purpose of having de-
termined the extent of danger there
was to firemen in entering a burning
building known to contain ammuni-
tion. In a great many hardware stores
it is known that ammunition is carried
in stock, and in gun stores ammuni-
tion, of course, is a regular part of the
stock in trade. It has been thought
that this class of material was of a
character that would prove seriously
dangerous in case of fire, because fire-
men would naturally be afraid to en-
ter buildings where, in consequence of
explosions, their lives would be endan-
gered. It has been customary in most
cities to have ordinances passed regu-
lating the amount of gunpowder that
can be carried in a mercantile stock,
and also designating the manner in
which the powder shall be kept and
the place in the store in which the re-
ceptacle shall be placed. Thus, in
Boston, the ordinance provides that
gunpowder shall be kept in a metal
receptacle; that the amount carried
at any one time shall be strictly lim-
ited, and that the metal box in which
it is kept shall be placed near the
door of the store at a place known to
the firemen, so that in the event of
fire it can be easily removed. But
with fixed ammunition regulations of
this kind are not in force, and a great
deal has been left to the discretion of
the dealers in these supplies.

A current belief has existed that if
a gun store were to take fire it would
be dangerous to enter it, and, indeed,
it might be dangerous for anyone to
pass in the near vicinity at the time
of the fire. The experiments made at
Duluth were for the purpose of deter-
mining the conditions under which
explosions of ammunition took place,
and how these compared with condi-
tions that determined the explosion of
gunpowder. Gunpowder in bulk will
explode with great force, and the ex-
ploding of one keg may tear open ad-
jacent kegs, and the flash of fire from
the first may be communicated to the
second with such rapidity that the ex-
plosion is practically simultaneous.
The experiment made at Duluth was
in a building put up for the purpose,
in which were placed thousands of
rounds of ammunition of all kinds,
both in paper shells and also metallic
rifle and pistol cartridges. Altogether,
in the two tests, in one of which the
cartridges were left free, and the other
in which they were put in confined
space, as in boxes, 50,000 or more
cartridges must have been made the
subject of the experiment.

It was found, as the result of put-
ting these in buildings specially built
to be burned down, that an exploding
cartridge has not sufficient force to
tear open the adjacent cartridge, and,
therefore, cannot communicate fire to
the powder charge of its neighbor. In
a fire each cartridge explodes individ-
ually, and explodes when its particu-
lar primer is heated to the flashing
point, but the flash from one cartridge
cannot set off the adjacent cartridge.
consequently, instead of having simul-
taneous explosions, there is a series
of explosions, though when there are
large quantities of ammunition burn-
ing these follow in quick succession,
like musketry fire.

The danger from flying fragments of
exploding cartridges is found not to
be a serious matter, as the cartridge
shell, when unsupported by the gun
chamber, bursts at the first indication
of pressure and thus allows the gases
to escape at a relatively low pressure.
The escaping gas expends its energy
in tearing open the shell rather than
in throwing the bullet forward, and
as there is nothing to confine the es-
caping gas, it has little propulsive
force. Often the heads of the car-
tridges are torn off and thrown some
little distance, but the bullets hardly
ever fly; that is, the heavier parts of
the cartridge remain behind and only
the lighter parts are thrown off, and
this with no great force or velocity.
In a fire firemen can keep well beyond
the range of the thrown fragments and
still be within easy working distance
and as close to the fire as the heat will
permit.

In the Duluth tests it was found that
fragments of cartridges were thrown
from 20 to 30 feet, but with so low a
velocity that those who were hit suf-
fered no discomfort. The cartridges
burned contained more than 400
pounds of black and smokeless pow-
der, a sufficient quantity, if kept in
bulk, to have made a very serious ex-
plosion; but when thus divided it was
found that little, if any, damage would
be caused by it.

Sanitarium and Sanatorium.

These two terms are frequently con-
fused: "Sanitarium" is from sanitas,
meaning health, and is correctly applied
to a healthful place, a resort for con-
valescents. Sanatorium, from sanare,
to heal, is correctly applied to institutions
designed for the special treatment of
sick persons, as, for instance, places
where consumptives are treated.—
Myerson's American Family Magazine.

Plain Talk.

Housewife—And you left your last
place because of a quarrel with your
mistress?

Applicant—Not a quarrel, mum.

"How was it, then?"

"Well, mum, she was rather inter-
ferin' wid me, an' I spoke to her as
one lady to another."—(Cleveland
Leader.

CAPITALS MADE TO ORDER.

Australia Is to Follow the Examples
of the United States and
Russia.

The Australian commonwealth, tak-
ing a leaf from the history of the
United States, has decided to build a
new capital which shall be free from
the influences of either of the great
sections. It will build the capital lit-
erally from the ground up and has
selected a site not far from the pretty
village of Dalgety, on the Snowy river.
Dalgety might have slumbered in pas-
toral obscurity for the next hundred
years but for the assumed necessity of
Australia to have a capital in a place
which nature had designed for a vil-
lage. It is 30 miles from the nearest
railroad station and even when that
distance is spanned by the iron way
still further connections must be built
to link it with the main Victorian sys-
tem. Henry Stead, in the Independent,
estimates that cost of the railroad con-
struction entailed will be \$3,500,000
and that water supply, public build-
ings and land purchase will carry the
total of the expenditures for the new
capital up to \$28,000,000. After the
city is built it will be a purely arti-
ficial capital, just as Washington is,
but it will have a very much smaller
population, the assumption being that
it will not exceed 50,000.

An artificial capital, one created by
flat as a result of a compromise be-
tween rival sections or decreed by as-
sumed political necessity is an experi-
ment under the best circumstances and
usually falls short of being a metropo-
lis. Washington and St. Petersburg
are examples. Washington is simply
the seat of the federal government;
nothing more. It has disappointed the
expectations of its founders that it
would become an emporium, a busy
mart, a port, a city that should be an
illustration in itself of all the activi-
ties of a great and busy country.
Beauty it has, but business it has not.
In population it is far below many
cities that we are wont to think of as
in our second or possibly our third
class.

St. Petersburg, on the other hand,
has far outstripped the old capital in
population, having 1,813,300 inhabi-
tants, to Moscow's 1,092,260 by the lat-
est census. St. Petersburg is really a
great port, commanding a heavy sea-
borne trade, but, in fact, it only di-
vides the honors of the capital with
Moscow. The latter has the greater
hold on the affections and traditions
of Russia. It has a prestige which
Peter the Great could not undermine.
It is the capital of the Russian heart.
Napoleon was right when he held that
Moscow was the capital to be struck
by an invader of Russia.

Australia has one advantage which
neither the United States nor Russia
enjoyed when they created their arti-
ficial capitals. Its area is fixed and
determined. The capital will always
bear the same geographical relation to
every Australian region that it will
have in the beginning. In this coun-
try the capital is conveniently situated
to only a very small section. The
United States have expanded into re-
gions that the founders of Washington
thought would be wildernesses for
many generations to come. Similarly
Russia has grown so far and so fast
that St. Petersburg is in a corner very
remote to provinces that are populous
and progressive, in regions that were
not even Russian when Peter the Great
began to drive the piles for the founda-
tions of his capital.

SUBWAY HURTS CABBIES.

Theater Trade That Once Went to
New York Jehus Now
Goes to Cars.

"You'd never guess the difference the
subway has made in our business," said
the oldtime night cab driver, according
to the New York Sun. "I should say that
night fares from the theater district and
Broadway have fallen off one-fourth
since last December."

"It used to be that a man in evening
clothes, especially if accompanied by a
woman wearing garments easily soiled,
would hesitate before crowding into a
surface car. As for walking from Broad-
way to one of the elevated roads, that
was almost out of the question. The re-
sult was that the great majority of the-
ater and opera patrons who could raise
the price went home in carriages."

"Now it's different. After the the-
aters, the crowds walk to the restaurants for
lunch, then they drift along to the sub-
way entrance at Forty-second street and
Broadway or at the Grand Central."
"Men and women who would scorn
the elevated or surface cars when in
evening dress do not balk at the subway
They find the stations and cars generally
clean and roomy, and when they get up
town where there is no one to see them
they do not mind walking a few blocks
to save a cab fare."

"Our greatest loss is in Brooklyn pa-
trons. It used to be almost a sure
thing that we'd get a bunch of Brooklyn
people down as far as the Bridge at least.
Then the Brooklyn people had to take a
cross-town car or walk half way across
the town at one end or the other to get
an elevated train."

"Now the subway takes them right to
the Bridge entrance. Why, now one car
go from Forty-second street clear to the
outskirts of Brooklyn without going
from under shelter if the weather is bad."

"It's going to be still worse for us
when they get the subway running un-
der the river."

Hospitable.

Policeman (to tramp)—I want your
name and address.

Tramp (sarcastically)—Oh, yer do,

yer? Well, me name is John Smith, an'
me address is Number One, the open air.
Iyer call on me don't troubleter knock,
but just walk in.—Scotsman.

COLLEGE GIRLS GROW FAT.

Soon After Entering the "Freshies"
They Begin to Acquire
Plumpness.

"In a couple of months from now,"
said a woman who was matron at a
women's college for several years,
"there will be a flood of letters from
girl freshmen to their mothers, all
containing one complaint: 'I'm grow-
ing so fat that my clothes won't fit
me.' And the mothers will worry and
fret, and wardrobes will be sent home
to be let out."

"Freshmen at the women's college
always grow very plump, and they
astonish their friends and relatives
when they go home on their first vaca-
tion by the amount of flesh they have
put on. And it is all due, I believe,
to the healthy, normal life that a girl
leads at college."

"The food is always palatable, nour-
ishing, and of the best, and even the
most finicky maiden learns to eat
everything. I have seen girls who
entered college with the idea that they
could get nothing but the white meat
of Chicken and lemon ice, contentedly
eating fried veal and onions a few
weeks later."

"And these meals are always served
at a regular time, and with plenty
of lively conversation to make them
digest easily. Let me say right here,
too, that the popular notion that col-
lege girls have midnight spreads of
indigestibles is a wrong one. Such
things belong to a boarding school, but
not to a women's college."

"Then there are regular hours for
retiring. Lights must be out at ten
o'clock, and that means eight hours
of good, healthful sleep. The out-
door life also contributes to the plump-
ness of the girls."

"College girls stay indoors only
when they have to, and plenty of fresh
air makes them strong and muscular.
The gymnasium is another factor. Its
purposes is to develop a girl physical-
ly, and each freshman is examined
that she may get the exercise she most
needs."

"Under all these conditions the
freshmen rapidly grow plump and rosy
and this plumpness they rarely lose
during their college course. Even the
thinnest girl finds she can wear a
decollete evening gown after she has
been at college three months, and the
fat girls find their superfluous flesh
turning into hard, firm muscle."

"And one thing more. College girls
are always happy, and every woman
grows fat when she is happy."

THE JEWISH PHYSICIAN.

Members of the Medical Profession
in History Who Belonged to
That Race.

An interesting survey of Jews as
members of our profession is to be ob-
tained from a little work entitled
"Judische Aerzte und ihr Einfluss auf
das Judentum," which, says the Med-
ical Record, has been issued by Dr.
Simon Scherbel. One of the most
prominent of the earlier personages
mentioned is Chasdal, who became a
minister under the Calif Abdul-Rah-
man III., and did much to establish
the position of the Jews among the
Moslems in Spain during the tenth cen-
tury, as well as to foster the study of
the Talmud in that country. Jehuda
Halevi, who lived 100 years later, was
a busy physician who was also the
author of distinguished practical and
philosophical works. The great
Maimonides of Cordova is included
among the list of physicians by the
author, who says that he created what
is almost a new Talmud, and alleges
that Richard Coeur de Lion wished to
make him his court physician, in spite
of the edicts of Popes Eugenius, Nich-
olas and Calixtus that Christians
should not employ Jewish physicians.

In Spain many years before they were
practically the only practitioners of
medicine. Somewhat later Pope Alex-
ander VI. had as personal physician
Jew, Bonet de Lates, who subsequently
became attached to the court of Louis
X. The edict against Jewish physi-
cians was finally raised by Sixtus V.
largely at the instigation of two ther
celebrated physicians, David de Pom-
and Elia Montalto. In the latter part
of the eighteenth century Mendels-
sohn's efforts in behalf of his com-
patriots were ably seconded by his
friend, the physician Marcus Herz, who
contributed much toward the elevation
of the Jews in Germany. In still
more recent time Ascher, Steinheim,
Erter and Johann Jacoby have been
prominent, and the author closes his
enumeration with the widely known
names of Strassmann, Neumann
Baginsky and Senator.

Bit of Westmoreland.

The westmoreland hills are the re-
mains of an infinitely older world—
giants decayed, but of a great race and
ancestry; they have the finish, the
delicate or noble loveliness—one might
almost say the manner—that comes of
long and gentle companionship with
those chief forces that make for nat-
ural beauty—with air and water, with
temperate suns and too abundant
rains. Beside them the Alps are in-
human; the Apennines, mere forest
grown heaps—mountains in the mak-
ing; while all that Scotland gains from
the easy enveloping glory of its heath
or Westmoreland, which is almost
featureless, must owe to an infinitude
of fine strokes, tints, curves and group-
ings, to touches of magic and to lines
of grace, yet never losing the wild
energy of precipice and rock that be-
long of right to a mountain world.—
Century.

Mammoth Moth.

The largest moth known is the Giant
Atlas, found in China, the wings of
which measure nine inches across.

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